The Sydney Plorning Herald

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7668 .- VOL XLVII.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th December, at her residence, Caciville, North Gundagai, the wife of Mr. Archivald & Smith, of a daughter.
On Menday, the 2th December, at her residence, 141, Vorkstreet, the wife of Mr. Behan Thomas, do is daughter.
On the 30th December, at December, at the residence, 141, Vorkstreet, the wife of Mr. W. Towell, of a daughter.
On the 30th December, at Christ Church Cathedral, Newcanila, by the Rev. Canon Firstcher, John Campbell Dibbs, to Jans Pleanow Wood, nice of Breverford Butscher, Edg. On the lat instant, at the proceeding Butscher, Edg. On the lat instant, at the property of the Bev. Dr. Lang, M.F. Mr. Smatta, by spenial farmer, Lower Butner, a native of Aberdenaber, Scholand, to Hannah Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Albert John Ashdown, Cabramatta, a native of the colony.
On the 1st instant, at the scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, U.F., Mr. Alfred Buldock, of Bathurst, coachbuilder, to Frances Brabeth, daughter of Mr. George Bawn, Surry Hills, both salives of the colony.

On the 7th December, Bod, at Rouse Hill, Solomon Campbell, usefable, late of Belfast, Ireland, aged 32 years.
On the January, at Eveleigh House, the residence of her fas-in-law, Mary Anne stephen, widow of John Stephen Esquire, Fred Pulser Judge of the Colony.

On the instant, at 21f, Liverpool-street, Margaret, youngest daghter of Thomas and Margaret Bethel, aged fifteen months.

HE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS will leave Sydney ring the ensuing year— for AUCKLAND, 15th; returning to Sydney about the

Sth of each month.

for NELSON, &c., 25th; ditto ditto 20th ditto.

The Company's interprovin ial steamers perform a bicatchly service on the ceasts of New Zealand, communiting with the boats from Sydney at Auckland and

caming with the boats from Sydney at Auckland and Weington.

In the present mooth—

The LORD ASHLEY, from AUCK LAND, is expected a sarrive about the 5th finitiant.

The CHAUD HAMILTON, from NELSON, &c., is expected to arrive about the 10th instant.

The PRINCE ALFRED, from NELSON, &c., is expected to arrive about the 20th instant.

Fe further particulars, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

Graton Wharf, January 1st, 1868.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO'S STEAMSHIPS will be despatched for GRAFTON as follows—

The 49NES IRVING direct, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at noon. Cargo will be received on Friday and Saturday mornings until 11 o'clock.

The GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, the 5th of January, at 0 p.m.

theich of January, at 9 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYB, secretary TILMOUTH F. DYE. secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION

TO MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TOMORNOW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.

TO HUMBER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT,
FERBAY, at 11, and MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

TO CLAENCE TOWN.—COLLABOY, WEDNESDAYNIGHT, at 11.

DAINIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, MONDAY APTERNOON, at 4.

To BRISHANE direct.—URARA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after To MARYIOROUGH .- WILLIAMS, TUESDAY

13th Janary, at 5 p.m.
Te GLADSONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—BAGLE,
MONDAY, 12th January, at 5 p.m.
From BRISENE to IPSWICH—The BRISENE
and the IESWICH daily.
From BRISENE to ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE

three times-month.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co', Wharf, Sussex-street.

UNTER LIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY—Steam to and from the Hunter
during the ment of December, 1862.
FROM SYDNEY
On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDLY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
The WEDNESDLY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW
CASTLE.

On WEDDRESDAY, at 11 p.ms., the CITY OF NEW CASTLE.

THURSDAY at 7 a.m., the MORPETH,
SATURDAY at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

SATURDAY at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

SATURDAY at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

A steamer to Chikence Town direct, every WED-WESDAY, at 1a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 1p.m., the PATERSON.

On TURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On WEDDRESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Manat-street.

H. R. N. S. H.O. —Steam to the HUNTER.—
TO-MORREW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, manager.

On MUNDAY MUNDAY IN THE NUMBER OF THE NUMBER 10 am.
WOGONGA.—Steamet on THURSDAY.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER

These swift Steams ply on week days, viz. —
From SVDNEY—At 9 us. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTS—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
OB UNDAY,
From SVDNEY—At 9 as. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTS—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double tip.

MANLY BEACH STRAMERS, Daily.—Fares 1s.,
children 6d. PHANTOM or BREADALBANE

alar Quay. Polloomooloo. Manly. , 2-15, 5-0 10-39, 2-30 8-15, 12-0, 5-0 thly tickets 30s. each. Circular Quay. 10-15, 2-15, 6-0

THE POWERFUL Samehip BREADALBANE can be engaged for TOWNG by application on board, S. H. WILSON, agent. be engaged for TOWNG by application on board, to S. H. WILSON, agent. Orders received at the offine of Memrs. MITCHELL and CO.; and Captain J. Kin Dalli, Oircular Quay.

orders received at the came of member and Co.; and Captain J. KEDALL, Circular Quay.

STRAM to the MACLEAT. The NEW MOON, THIS EVENING, at 6 p.m. v. DALTON, agent.

FOR PORT MACQUARE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wherf, on STURDAY EVENING. Commercial Whart, on STUBLIA 1 Extended to the Commercial Whart, on STUBLIA 1 Extended to the Step Hace, provided sufficient inducement offers. Immediate phication is requested.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCHAMPTON.—The requier trader JEANNIE DWE, THOMAS LAKE, For freight or passage apply a HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

POR ROCKHAMPTON that.—The regular trader HIRONDELLE, BEDFERD, master, commences loading 5th instant. Being classred, she will get away quickly. Apply LAIDLEY, RELAND, and CO.,

AND RESIDENCE OF THE STATE OF T FOR MELBOURNE.—The mooner SALAMAN-DER. For freight apply T. G. & WKINS, Exchange.

BRITON'S QUEEN. It tons, MALCOLM BROWN, master, will sail for its above port in a few days. for rates of passage and freight, and to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO. POR ADRIANDE direct.—The Alabip AQUITAINE
A. DUTEIS, master, will suff assitively on the 10th

For freight or passage apply n HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-stat.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELIDE—The fine chipper barque SORATA, A. W. laCk, commander, will be depatched in about eight days. For freight or passage, apply to MGLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street,

ONLY WESSEL for AUCKLIND.— 67 The favourite clipper barque, ALIUS CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, Commander, will meet we her usual dis-patch. patch.
For freight or pa seage, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IMELIAND, and CO., loyd's Chambers. FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1863.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Day of sailing guaranteed on passage ticket.
THOMAS. ROWE, NORTON and CO., New Pittstreet, near Circular Quay.

THEST VESSEL for OTAGO, going up to Dunedin What.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN. ARNOLD, master, lying at Towns What, is unavoidably detained until SATUEDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17. Bridge-street.

N.B.—Passengers are requested to embark at noon on that day.

TOR OTAGO.—The fine clipper barque STATELY, 1800 tens, having all her fittings complete, and being ready for sea, [guarantees to sail on 3rd January, or passage money returned.

Apply on hoard, at Lamb's Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

THEST VESSEL for DUNEDIN GOLD-FIELDS.—

THEST VESSEL for DUNEDIN GOLD-FIELDS.—

THE The favourite regular trader THANE OF FIFE, R. WHITE, commander, is now fast loading at the Circular Quay, koot of Argyle-street. As all her fittings are up, and most of her cargo ungaged, she will positively clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th lanuary, and proceed to sea. Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.]

TOR PORT NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY, - The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, MUS-GRAVE, meater, having all her dead weight engage will clear on Saturday, 3rd instant.

For light freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK, No. 17, Bridge-street.

FOR THE FIJI ISLANDS. — To sail on 18th January.—The clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY, having room for a few tons of freight, will be despatched For freight or passage apply to Messra. CAMPBELL of CO., at the wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK,

TOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—
The fast-sailing brig GOVERNOR, having the grater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. reparch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

For freignt or plassages apply to

NOR MAURITIUS direct. — With immediate dispatch,
the new Aberdeen clipper barque CLARA SAYERS,
At at Lloyde', J. BREMMER commander, will be ready
to receive cargo in a few days. Has superior accommoda-

Available of the common of the common of the core of the core of the core of the common of the common of the common of the core of the common of the common

First street, cyanes.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—For passengers only.—The iron-clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tens register, CHARLES E. PRYCE. R. N. R., containing, will sail about 5th January. Immediate applications of the containing of the contai

WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 15th January, 1863.
Apply on board: or to GILCHRIST. WATT, and CO.

recolving Wool fast, and will meet with early despatch.

For rates of freight, for wool only, and passage apply on hoard to Captain BARNETT; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the Woollsonnooloo, —The Al clipper hip MAID OF JUDAH, 700 tens register, JAMES SOOT" ownmander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch. Saippers are reminded that this vessel carries only a limited quantity of wool. Passangers are invited to inapact her superior accommodations. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE. or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TOR LONDON direct.—To sail on 25th January.—

The splendid British-built clipper ship SAEAH
NEUMANN, standing on Lloyd's book Al for thirteen
years, S. W. SWEET commander, 1063 tons register,
having secured all her dead weight, is now ready to receive
wool only at Tailou's Storee, and will be punctually desjaitched. The cabina are all engaged, and shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, to prevent
disappointment.

sappointment.

OEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agenta, Lloyd's
hambers, George-street.

Chambers, George-street.

LACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail on the 19th February, 1863.—The splendid frigate-built Al 1 ship ALFRED. 1400 tons, the property of Mr. Rithard Greec, of Blackwell, GEORGE TICKELL. commander, lying in Sydney Cove, ready to receive cargo from Talbo's Stores. The socommodation for passengers of all classes is very superior. The cabins are very spacieus, and are ventilated with large gun ports.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.

TERMS.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £30, including stoward's attendance.
Third cabin, £30.
Intending passengers can inspect the ship by applying to
B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

POR LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail 15th February, 1863. Apply on board; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and

TOR LONDON.—To sail 1st February, 1863. The well known Al clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tone register, A. HODGS, commender, will sail as above, to catch London wool sailes in May. Has very superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to GILCHERIES. WATT. and CO. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—This] vased having now the whole of her cargo down, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY next, 'the instant. Has still three cabine disengaged, and room for a few intermediate passengers; carries an experience surgeon. mord surgeon.

For rates of passege apply on board, to Captain AYLING,
or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

or to JACOB L. MONTEFIGER.

TOR THE MAY SALES.—For Wool and Passengers

only.—For LONDON (to sail 25th January).—The
splendid Al clipper ship SAXON, 525 tons register,
SEARLE LOWE, commander. Cargo received at
Talbot's store, Circular Quay. This fast-sailing ship has
irst-rate accommodation, and offers the most favourable
opportunity to passengers and shippers.

For freight or passenge apply to the captain, or hoard;
to WILLIS, MEREY, and CO., agents; or to
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

PREDERICK ESSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

LACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM
MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the
5th JANUARY, 1863, the fine Al clipper ship RESULT,
2600 tens, DIOKINSON, commander, has splendid accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an
experienced surgeon.

First cabin, according to accommandation required
Second ditto, including steward's attendance ... £32 to £35
Third ditto.

List o £30

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

LIOR SALE, PREIGHT or CHARTER

FOR SALE, PREIGHT or CHARTER, if applied for immediately, the superior fast sailing American clipper schooner MATTHEW VASSAR, 11s tone register, now lying in the Cove, off Circular Quay. She is in good order, well found, ready for eea, and admirably adapted for the Island or Coasting Trada.

Apply to Caplain CHAPMAN, on board; or to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Masquarie-place.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned as authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourns. BRIGHT. BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

SHIP AGRA, from LONDON.—This vessel is now slongside Circular Waurf, and consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES immediately. All goods not entered at Customs by noon, on PRIDAY, the 2nd instant, will be entered by the undersigned, and landed and stored at consignees, risk and expense.

G.A. LLOYD and CO., agenta, Lloyd's Chambers, Gooree-street.

SHIP ALPINE, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be ficlivered in duplicate, at the Office of the undersigned, at 11 o'clock, on the forenorm of FBIDAY, the 2nd instant, as ahe process to see the

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents. WANTED, VESSELS for timber; northern port to Sydney; quite ready. E. CHAPMAN and CO,

SHIP ADVARTISEMENTS. DARQUE NORD STERN, from New York.—Con signess by the above Vessel are requested to partities at once for Towns' Wharf. Bits of lading must by riduods and freight paid, when an order for delivery we be given. All goods impeding discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and arpense of consigness.

B. TOWNS and CO., agents.

R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—Captain SOHST, of the barque NORD
STERN, will not be responsible for any DEBTS his
crew may contract while in this port.

CHIP DAPHNE, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS

and CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, or they will not be recognised. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-

Square.

SHIP AGRA, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Oliveular Quay, and take notice that the ship will not be responsible for damage done to cargo after being landed. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered at Customs at consignees risk and expense.

The agents will not be responsible for any debts the crew may contract whilst in this port.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

Chambers, George-street.

CRANITE CITY, FROM LONDON.—Consigness in are requested to pass ENTRIES at the Customs immediately, falling which the master will do so as goods come to hand and impede the discharge of the cargo. Freight must be paid, hills of isding produced, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf, and the master or owners will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to cargo after landing.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, from LONDON—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against this ship must be readered in duplicate, by noon, on SATURDAY, 3rd instant.

WILLIS MEPBY — A CO.

rendered in duplicate, by storm, instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 160, Pitt-street. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-stree

GRAND TRIANON, from Liverpool —All Claim
and Accounts against this vessel must be reader
in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by Noon, o
SATURDAY, 3rd inestant, or they will not be recognised
THACKBR, DANIBLL, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, a fast-sailing SCHOONER, new, carries 80 tons on light draught. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

Richange.

TOR SALE, the first class brig ELLEN, classed Al at Lloyd's, coppered and copper-fastened, 245 coarresteet, carries 400 tons, in thorough sea-going order. Shifts without ballest; inventory most complete. For full periculars apply to Captain MACALISTER, on beard, at Jolly and Co. w Marf; or to LEARMONTH, DICK-INSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

VESSELS wanted to convey coal from Morpeth to Sydney. MOLISON and BLACK.

Sydney. MOLISON and BLACK.

IST OF THINGS POUND AT SEA and saved from the wreck of the CITY OF SWDNINY.
Found by J Davidson and others:

6 begsheads als, X 699; 2 quarter-casks brandy, X 972 over 250, X over 972 over 245; quarter-cask sherry wine, M 640 over 251 over 245; boxes sperm candles, I desen bucksback towels, I piece dicloth. I cloth cost and 2 black vests, I white hat, I bundle came.

Ditto ditto ditto, at Kisk:

1 hegshead als, X 699.

Found by John Brown, of Customs:

1 black trank, iron-belfed, containing volunteer uniform; I medicine cheet, empty, with scales and pump (not complete.

I medicine cases, swarp,
complete,
complete,
found by Muller, Davidson, and Brown
Found by Muller, Davidson, and Brown
hogeheeds ale, X 699; I box opium, 6 tins, 15 boxe
candles; I trunk, Miss C. Cameron.
Found by Jim King, Chinaman

Found by Jim King, Chinaman

1 case gloves.

Found by Andrews and M'Laren

1 quarter-cask brandy, X 972 over 249; 1 sponge, 1

trunk blue-top rope handles; 1 hogshead ale, H over

153, X 699.

Found by Kilgour and Weigold:

2 quarter-casks brandy, 248 over & over 246, X 972.

Found by Gannenon, Maid of the Mill:

2 hogsheads ale, X 699; 1 quarter-cask brandy, 251,

X 972; 1 small case ornaments, &c., 7 boxes sperm

candles, 1 bedroom stool, 1 folding stool, 2 horse

collars, 1 broken table; 1 box sundries, Lawrence;
jet of music, school boards, &c.; 1 box drawers,

Captain Fosbury, Ship Surrey.

Found by Customs:

quarter-casks sherry wine, M&F over Torear, 635 over

197 and 630 over 198; 1 hegshead ale, X 699; 1

borse candles.

Evand by M. Mann and others:

2 boxes candide.
Unless claimed within one month from this date, the fill be sold to defray expenses.
Eden, 22nd December, 1862.

INTERCOLONIAL BOWING MATCH. — VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.—Gentlemen desirous of rowing in the above match are requested to send in their sames to the sceretary, in order that the committee may be enabled to make arrangements for practice preparatory to selection of the crew to represent New South Wales. THOMAS RICHARDS, hon. sec. Volunteer Club, 30th December, 1862. THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants

neurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

Sydney, November 6.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY having become amalgamented with the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, POLICY HOLDERS in the first-named company in New South Wales, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary. The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT
AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Office will
be CLOSED on THURSDAY next (New Year's Day).
Subscriptions will be received at the usual hour on
FRIDAY, the 2nd January.

By order,
J. B. TREEVE, secretary.

J. R. TRERVE, secretary.

INGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN
CHARTERED BANK.—THIS DAY (New Year's
Day), being a Bank HOLIDAY, the Beard of Directors
will meet for the discount of bils TO-MORROW (Friday),
at soon. F. A. STRATFORD, manager.

Sydney, let January, 1863.

at noon. F. A. STRATFORD, manager.

Sydney, let January, 1863.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF
SYDNEY.—THURSDAY, let January, will be
observed as HOLIDAY by this Bank; and the Bank
will also be CLOSED on PRIDAY, the 2nd January, for
the ordinary half-yeary balance of accounts. The Beard
will meet on BATURDAY, the 3rd January, and bills for
discount may be lodged on PRIDAY and on SATURDAY MORNING, up to 10 o'clock.

BOBERT NAPIER, manager.

Sydney, 31st December, 1862

Sydney, 31st Decemb TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Third Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on FRIDAY, the 2nd January next, at a quarter to four p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, Seorge-street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. TREEVE, Secretary.

THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY—NOTICE is
hereby given that, in accordance with rule VI., section 10,
a distribution by ballot of unpurchased ahares will take
place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January next, at a quarter to four p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

December 30.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Ecolosisation Jurisdiction.

In the Will of GEORGE SNELL CLARK, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, hereby given that, after the expiration of fourtien days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the Ecolesisation Jurisdiction, that probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed GEORGE SNELL CLARK, deceased, may be granted to WILLILAM SHITH and JOHN SOLOMON, of Sydney aforesid, licensed victualiers, the executors in the said will named.

Dated this thirty-first day of December, a.D. 1862.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, proctor for the applicants, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, proctor for the applicants, 139, Pitt-streat, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BUSPIELD, late of Sydney, warshouseman, deceased, intestate.—The administrators being desirous of declaring a final dividend herein, and winding up the affairs of the estate, request that all parties having any claim thereon, not previously readered, will furnish the same on or before the second day of January next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit in said dividend.

Dated this eight day of December, A.D. 1862.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, solicitor for the Administrators.

ST. BARNABAS SINGING CLASS.—In cos Quence of Mr. Chizlett's engagement at the School Arts, the class will not meet THIS EVENING.

PERSONS ADVERTISED POR IF THIS should meet the Eye of WILLIAM QUICK, of Pensanos, he will see his BROTHER by calling at Mr. THOMAS', No. 50, York street, Sydney.

at Mr. THOMAS', No. 50, York street, Sydney.

UNITED PRAYER MEETINGS.—At a moeting held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the State December, at which the following ministers and others were present —The Rev. J. Eggleston, J. Watkin (Wesleyan), the Rev. S. C. Kent, T. Johnson, and Dr. Charles (Congressionalist), the Rev. Dr. Steet, J. Dougall, J. Cameron, and Dr. Moon, Mesers. Adam and Ramile Presbyterian), the Rev. J. Voller and R. Monsyment (Baptist), it was resolved that UNITED PRAYER MEETINGS be held in Sydney, in accordance with the published programme of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, during the week from MONDAY, the 5th, to SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1863, as follows:—A General United Prayer Meeting for Sydney and suburbs, on

A General United Prayer Meeting for Sydney and suburbs, on MONDAY EVENING, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Dr. CHARLES to preside. United Prayer Meeting for the city, on TUESDAY EVENING, in the Baptist Church, Bathurst-

street; WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the Wesleyan Church, THURSDAY EVENING, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street; FRIDAY EVENING, in the Presbyterian Church,

FRIDAY EVENING, in the Prestylerian Univers, Macquarie street;
SATURDAY EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Church, Kent-street.
Each meeting will commence at half-past seven o'clock. It was further resolved that ministers and congregations in the suburbs, be requested to hold United Meetings in a similar manner, on the evenings after Monday.
Ministers are requested to give intimation of the United Prayer Meetings to their congregations on the Lord's Day preceding.

BOBERT STEEL, M.A., Ph. D., Secretary.

BOBERT STEEL, M.A., Ph. D., Secretary.

PANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of Clause 78 of the Deed of Settlement, and in compliance with a resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 10th December instant, a SPECIAL GRNE. RAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George street, Sydney, on TEURSDAY, the 8th day of January proximo, for the purpose of confirming or rejecting a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on the 18th day of November last, increasing the remuneration of the Directors from 2500 to 2500 per annum, and that of the Auditors from 2500 to 2500 per annum, and that of the Auditors from 2500 to 2500 per annum, by the alteration of the 51st and 98th Clauses of the Deed of Settlement, and also for the purpose of confirming or rejecting a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the propristors held on the 16th day of December instant, substituting in Clause 51 the words twelve hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fire hundred for fire hundred for fire hundred

ROVAL LYCE UM THEATRS.—
Miss JORY GOUGENHEIM will appear THIS
EVENING in the SPLENDID BURLESQUE!
Last night of the successful Christmas Burlesque and

Last night of the successful Christmas Burlesque and Pantoninus
FRIDAY, January 2nd, will be presented the beautiful comedy of the QUEEN'S HUSBAND;
Or, where there's a Will there's a Way!
To conclude with the glorious Burlesque of R S M E R A L D A;
Or, the Sensation Goat.
In preparation, the Grand Burlesque of the Invisible Prince, with all the original music, songs, &c., &c., and new scenery by W. Burbury.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

DOYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Roars of laughter at the new Farce, and triumphant success of the

"MARSH" TROUPE of

JUVENILE COMEDIANS!
whose wonderful performances have been already witnessed by astonished thousands, and received with

ACCLAMATIONS of DELIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, and every night till further netics, will be produced the gorgeone Burleaque Exnavaganza and laughable Fanteminns, entitled

JACK THE GIANT KILLER, or

HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR and YE KNIGHTS

OF YE ROUND TABLE,
replete with new and magnificent scenary, tricks, transformations, &c., the whole surpassing all former effects.

Previous to which, the lengthable Farce of JOHN PETER PREALICODDY.

John Peter

Sarah Blunt

Little Jenny.

Bers office open delly from 11 till 3, when seats can be secured for any night.

Grand Day Performance, SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock.

O'clock.

OYAL VICTORIA THEATER.—GRAND
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
on SATURDAY next, by the collebrated MARSH
TROUPE.
Bexee and seate can be secured daily at the office.

Bexes and seate can be secured daily at the office.

THE GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT, in connexion with the Grand Meving
DIORAMA, for the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE
CHILDER'S ASYLUM, takes place THIS (Friday)
EVENING, January 2nd, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street,
precisely at 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists have in the most
handsceme manner given their valuable services. "Madame
Sars. Flower, Madame Flora Harris, Mr. Peck, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Macdougal, Mr. Sussmilch; the Members of the
German Glee Club; Mr. Chilsicit and the members of the
Upper School; also, several ladies and guntlamen
amateurs.

amaleurs.

PROGRAMME.

Anthem—"My Ged, look down upon me "—Reynolds.
Solo—Eve's Lamentation

Madame Plora Harris.
Chorale—"To God, an high "—"St. Paul"—Mendelseohn.
Solo—"Return, 9 God of Hoste"—Samson—Handel
Madame Fars Plower.
Duett—"By thes with bliss "—Cesation—Haydn.
Chorme—"Hallelujah"—Messiah—Handel.
FART II.
Grand Moving Diorama Charles.
PART III.
Grand Moving Diorama Charles.
PART III.
Grand Moving Diorama Charles.
PART III.
Glee—Membasses.

PART III.

mental music.

PART III.

Gice—Members of the German Glee Club.
Duett—"List to the Convent Bells"—Blot
Lady Amateurs.

Bo'o—Merry Zingars—Balfe
Madame Flors Harris.

So. O—mery Zingara—Balfa
Madame Flora Harris.
Solo, violin—On popular airs and comic variations
Mr. Peck.
Glee—Members of the German Glee Club.
Solo—" My mother bids me bind my hair"—Haydn
Note—Members of the German Glee Club.
Solo, clarionette—Una vece poco fa—Rossini
Mr. Hodge.
Madrigal—" Flora gave me fairest flowers"—Wilhye.
Organist and Musical Director, Mr. T. V. BRIDSON.
Front seats, 3s.; Unreserved 2s.
Tickste may be obtained of the Treasurer, John Caldwell,
Req.; or of any of the directors and members of the
Asylum; also, of Mr. Hobbs, Secretary of the School of

Asylum; also, of Mr. Hobbs, Secretary of the School of Arts.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Signor AGOSTINO ROEBIO, Violinist, pupil of the immortal Paganini, will have the honour of appearing on TUESDAY EVENING, January 6th, being his second and LAST CONCERT, on which occasion he will be assisted by Madame Sara Flower,

Master Aifred Anderson,
Mr. J. Banks, and
Mr. Stanley,
Tickets to be had of all the principal music sellers, and of the Secretary of School of Arts,
Admission.—Reserved seats, 6s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.

KEBITMAYER'S Gallery of Wax Life Models,
Pitt street. Open daily; admission ls. Childres, 6d.

THE EXPLORERS Burbe, Wills, and King; Gardiner. the Bushranger; Ranmet, the Irish Patriot, &c.

The GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM OPEN DAILY, at the Museum of Illustration, Pitistret. 200 Spiendid Wax Models. The Anatomical Vanna. Admission, 1s.

Venus. Admission, la.

O T T E R Y!!

Lottery!

Lettery!

WEST and JONES beg to call the attention of the public to their Grand Prize Lottery 250 members, to be held at their establishment on Twelfth Night, 454, Georgestreet, near Market-street. A splendid assortment of Twelfth Cakes of superior quality and elegance. All prizes ne blanks.

Tickets, 2s. 6J. esch.

WEICKET — Australian Club, Morebly M. P. School.

CRICKET -Australian Club Monthly MEBTING, at KELLY'S, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. W. HENNESSY, hop. sec. THE TREASURER of the BENEVOLENT ANYLUM begames thankfully to acknowledge the DONATION of Twenty-five pounds (£25) from the Bank of Australasia maid of the funds of that institution. Wyngad-square, 31st December, PRICE THREEPENCE.

TO GEOFFREY MAGAR, Req.—Six.—The resignation of one of our members (Mr. Windeyer) having escasioned a vacancy for WEST SYDNEY, we requesty on will consent to be placed in nomination, as we conceive that a gentleman of your financial and general abilities would be useful in Parliament, and we tender you our support accordingly.

[Here follow 200 signatures.]

TO THE BLECTORS OF SYDNEY WRST.—
GENTIAMEN,—A vacancy having occurred in your
electorate, I beg to offer myself as a sandidate for your

electorate, I beg to ofter myself as a sandidate for your suffrages.

Ever since I have had a vote for the city, I have sanisted in returning those liberal-minded men who have obtained for us responsible Government. I have also supported those men who have improved on Mr. Wentworth's bill, by giving us mashood saffrage and vote by ballot, which place the government of the country under the control of the mass of the people who pay the taxes.

Ehould you sleet me to represent you in the Assembly. I shall use the influence you give me to sesiet in passing a bill to make the Legislative Council elective on the same liberal basic as the Assembly.

a nanu use the innumer you give me to be same a pleasing a bill to make the Legislative Council elective on the same liberal basis as the Assembly.

I am in favour of an educational bill which will be the means of educating the people, without inculcating sectarian dogmes at the public expense.

Having served the city as an adderman for some years, I have seen the necessity for a much larger andowment for the city, and also that the uncocupied lands such as the Flagstaff Hill, Police Paddock at the Haymarriet, the Cleveland Paddocks, be vecant ground at Church Hill, and others, should be railed in and planted similar to Hyde Park as places of recreasion for the peoples at the expense of the Government, or otherwise handed over to the City Corporation for the purpose.

There are many other questions that interest you which cannot be included in a written address, but which I will be prepared to refer to when I address you at the various meetings in the electorate which shall be held before the day of nomination.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM SPEER.

John Head William Andrews
PREE FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A public MEET—
ING of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman
SPEEE will be held THIS EVENING, (January
2sc), at ROSTEN'S Hotel. Paramanta-street, at halfpast 7 o'clock; also at the Stirling Castle, corner of Cleveland and Botany streets, Chippendale.
Mr. SPEER will attend and address the electors.
ANDERW TRIMBLE.
D. MORRISON,

PRER for West Sydney.—Central Committee Rooms, Mr. SPINKS', White Hart, King-street. The committee meet every evening.

SPRER for, WEST SYDNEY.—Risctors, UNITE, and return an independent and liberal-minded man to re-

TO the RLECTORS of WEST SYDNEY.—
GINTINEN,—Yes have lost one lawyer as your representative; I offer you another, essentially the representative; to five you another, essentially the representative of the working classes.

I do not take up political principles as too many do, to soit the occasion; I give you my principles of 1800, whereon I best one of my present antagonals: more than two to ane, and came within six of beating my successful opponent, namely:—

incumbents.

No synods, no established church.

Immigration of all Chinese, Pagans, and Mahommedans prohibited.

Protection and encouragement to native industry.

Bqualisation and adjustment of rates, taxes, and license fees.

9. Squalisation and adjustment of rates, taxes, and license fees.

10. Abolition and alteration of many obnoxious clauses of the Publisans' Act.

11. Revision and alteration of criminal law, and establishment of juvenile reformatories.

Except what have passed into law (and I now publicly state that I prepared the new Publicans' Act without assistance from any one, and handed it to the Honorable that Premier when I lost my seat for the Glebe electorate), I see nothing to change, and but one thing to add, namely — 12. A wholesome and extensive system of law reform. These of you who appreciate the independence and integrity which have put me into my present position, will not wonder at my strong desire to reform the law, even though I cannot practise it! I han elected, I will try to do more than they both did! Who will dony that, looking at the system of new irials, mis-trials, Burt and Goyder trials, and a few other trials in such vogue within the precincts of the Supreme Court, any reform is more wanted than law reform. Being free and independent of all the Courts by the act of the Judges themselves, I shall, if elected, apply the broom with unsparing hand to cleanse the Augean stables!

If sleeted, I will remain and act as your representation.

If elected, I will remain and act as your representill the House is dissolved.

till the House is dissolved.

I publish no list of supporters this time, because with two very long lists to two very long addresses before the Glebe and Balmain election, I lost by a trifling majority; this time I will chance it, upon the support offered, promised, and made good by votes, which, under vote by ballot, is best for both candidate and voters.

I will meet you at different stated periods and places before the election, and explain my views more fully.

Yours sincerely.

Yours sincerely, W. P. MOFFAT. 370, George-street, Sydney, 25th December, 1862.

MOFFAT FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Mr. MOFFAT will address the electors as follows.—

AVI will address the electors as follows:—
At JONES'S Crown Inn, Bank-street, Chippondale, on
FRIDAY EVENING, 2nd instant, at 8 o'clock.
At HARRIS'S Hymard's Hotel, corner of Reat and
Market streets, on SATURDAY, 3rd instant, at
England

Co'clock.

At BROWN'S Hero of Waterloo Hotel, Lower Fort-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 5th instant, at 8 o'clock.

At KILPATRICK'S Bridge House Hotel, Pyrmont, on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th instant, at 8

RERMASONRY.—The Begular Monthly MEET.
ING of the Sydney Samarium Lodge will be held at the Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7.
ALEXANDER C. BUDGE, secretary.

RESIA:
sock,
JAMES SIMPSON,
JAMES MADDEN,
JAMES MADDEN,
JOHN MURPHY,

Resular Monthly MEE

ect, namely.

1. No Upper House at all; but if one elective.

2. Free selection before survey.

3. Extension of rallways, &c.

4. Sound system of secular education.

5. State-add to cease on death or retirement of

resent you.

Vote for Speer and an Elective Upper House.

Vote for SPEER and a liberal Education Bill

POPT accordingly.

[Here follow 200 signatures]

REPLY.

To George Hill, David Janes, A. F. Wilshire, M. Brodsk, B. Mounteastle, J. B. Holdsworth, Regs., and the other electors signing the above requisition, GENYLIMEN,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request that I would consent to be placed in nomination for West Bydney.

Since I last addressed a constituency the Land Question and that of State aid have been definitely settled, and there now remains to be considered, so of paramount importance, Public Education and the reconstruction of the Upper House. I am in favour of a non-sectarian system of education, and would advocate the reconstruction of the Upper House on the broadest elective basis. I am also of optainon that the present financial system, which substitutes loans for the ordinary revenue derivable from legitimate sources is wholly erronsous, and demands an immediate change. There are other matters of social and industrial improvement which require legislative action, and upon these points I shall be prepared to eater into full explanations when I have the pleasure of meeting your personally both before and at the time of nomination.

Should I be elected as your representative I will endeavour to fulfill my duties faithfully and conscientiously.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obsident servant,

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

PAGAR, for WEST SYDNEY.—A public MRET-ING of the Blectors will be held THIS EVENING, at Mr. Kilpstrick's, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clook. Mr. KAGAR will address the meeting.

meeungs in the escourage which anali be held before the day of nomination.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant.

WILLIAM SPEER.

SPEER for WEST SYDNEY.—At a Public Meeting of the Electore of West Sydney, held at the Lord Nelson Hotel, on Wednesday evening, it was proposed by Mr. Alderman Carsher, and seconded by Mr. Alderman wasten. That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. William Speens is a sit and proper person to represent West Sydney in the Legislative Assembly," which was carried unanimously, when the following names were handed to the eccretary, with power to add to their number.

ANDREW TRIMBLE I Honorary D. MORRISON

James Murphy Alderman Sutherland

Mr. Keown
Hurley

William Love, M. F.
David Morrison
Hurley

William Pitchard
Themas Danks
Down Houses
Robert Miller

Alderman Aliken
Themas Danks
David Parr
Robert lessa:
John Watson

R. Vickery
R. Kispatrick
Williams Hall
James Mogher
James Orr
Henry Webb
Joshus Hutchinson
Charles Brown
George Brown
Thomas Budswell
Aderman Aliken
Themas Danks
David Parr
Robert lessa:
John Watson
William Hell
James Mogher
James Mogher
James Mogher
James Mogher
Henry Webb
Joshus Hutchinson
Charles Brown
Kispatrick
Williams Hall
James Hal Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. RAUAR will address the meeting.

M. R. RAGAR'S COMMITTEE ROOMS, Post-office Hotel, York-street.

AVID BUCHANAN for WEST SYDNEY.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst and Stasex streets, for the purpose of adopting measures to induce that gentleman to allow himself to be put in notuniation as a candidate for ithe representation of West Sydney.

DARTINERSHIP.—RODD and DAWSON.—The partnership hitherto existing betwist the undersigned as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors expires this day by effluxion of time. All measys payable to the firm will be received by either the one or the other of them.

Dated at Sydney, this 31st day of December A D, 1862.

B. C. RODD,

SOHN DAWSON.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, the unanticipated retirement of Mr. Dawson from the concern compals me (to prevent misapprehension) to take this unprofessional method of informing the public that droumstances compel me to remain in the profession and continue to practice.

B. C. RODB.

NOTICE,—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership, as General ironmongers, under the style of SCOTT, WILLIAMS, and GU., and beg to assure country storekeepers and others, that from the arrangements they have made for the purchase of goods in the home market, they confidently undertake to supply the best articles on the most reasonable terms.

The business will be carried en in the premises lately occupied by CHARLES SCOTT and CO., 399, Georgestreet, Sydney, opposite the Reyal Hotel

CHARLES SCOTT,

HENRY WILLIAMS,

January 1, 1863.

A LL ACCOUNTS against CHARLES SCOTT and
CO. will be settled by the undersigned; to whom all
accounts due are requested to be paid. CHARLES SCOTT

and CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lataly subsisting between the undersigned SAMUEL LYONS, CHARLES FREDERICK STOKES, and JAMES CRAIG the younger, as auctioneers and general commission agents, at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, under the firm of "Lyona, Stokes, and Company," has been this day DisSOLV ED, by mutual coment, so far as regards the said Samuel Lyons, who reviews from the concern, the business of which will be still carried on by Meanr. Stokes and Craig, trading as "Stekes, Craig, and Company,"

Company."
Dated at Sydney, this 31st day of December, 1862.
SAMURL LYONS

C. F. STOKES JAMES CRAIG, Junior ad CO., or the premises occupied by the late firm of Co., or the premises occupied by the late firm of clower, Sahting, and Co.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD, CHARLES SMITH.

Sydney, 1st January, 1863.

Sydney, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.—1 have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. WILLIAM WALKER as PARTNEE in my business, which will be carried on in future under the style and firm of JOHN HURSI and COMPANY.

JOHN HURSI.

Sydney, lat January, 1863.

Sydney, let January, 1863.

WE have this day admixed Mr. BOULTON MOLLINEAUX a partner of our firm.

Sydney, let January, 1863.

Dissolution of Partnership hitherto existing between James Dickson and Robert Stracklan (trading under the style of Dickson and Company, at West Maitland) has this day been Dissolution of the term of their parinership on the 25th day of January next. All debts due to the firm will be roceived by Mr. Robert Strackan, and all its Habilities liquidated by him. Dated this 31st December, 1862.

James Dickson.

JAMES DICKSON.

JAMES DICKSON.

ROBERT STRACHAN.

GPO. A. PATTERSON.

Reference.

Referring to the above advertisement, the undersigned hereby announces that he has this day taken into Partnership Mr. G. A. PATTERSON, and that the business of the late firm of Dickson and Company will henceforth be carried on under the style of R. STRACHAN and COMPANY.

Mattland, let January, 1863. Mattland, let January, 1863.

I VERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—This establishment is CLOSED from let to 5th January, for the purpose of Stock-taking. HENRY MOON.

OTICE.—On and after this date, January 1st, 1863, all goods will be sold for CASH only.

J. W. HANCOCK, Brickfield-hill.

J. W. HANCOCK, Brickfield-hill.

A USTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY. A. The undersigned have been appointed agents in Sydney for the sale of Coal raised from the mines belonging to the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, and beg to intimate to shippers, masters of vessels, and the trade generally, that they are now prepared to contract for the delivery of Coal either at Sydney, Newcastle, ostthe adjacent colonies. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-st.

D. H. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accounter, Coulist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8, 229, Macquarie et M. B. G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, has REMOVED his Office, from 423, George-street, to Elizabeth-street, next to Messrs. Norton and Barker's.

MR. R. BANBURY, solicitor, Elizabeth-street, next to Mesars. Norton and Barker's. M B. PENNINGTON, Soliciter, and Agent for bringing land under Torrens' Act. Offices, 139, Kingstreet, and 9, Bligh-street.

M EDICAL NOTICE.—Dr. BEAMISH has to announce that he can be daily CONSULTED at Mr..

Eastmure's, Illawarta House, Campbell-street, Balmain. NOTICE - Magnificently fitted New Reiroutting and
Dressing Rooms. Rooms for ladies and children.
Wigs and all kinds of fancy hair work at Professor
BURNETT'S, 172. Pitt-st. North, opposite Foss' or Row's.

DORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Flinders-ktreet

East, Melbourne. - Superior accommodation for fami-

Hast, Melbourne. — Superior accommodation for fam-es and gentlemen. Hot and cold baths. W. H. EVANS, proprieter. REMOVAL.—H. JONES, Tallor, from Huster-street, to 272, George-street, opposite Jaurison estreet.

STOKES, CRAIG, AND CO., Auditoners, Brokers, and Commission Agents, Newton's-buildings, Pittert North, opposite Expirit Office.

WILLING FON is making a shipment of perceis-to Pickford's, London, per Woolloomsoloo, Prince-TO BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.—TENGERS required for the separate works for a cottage at Surwood. Plana, &c., at 8, Domain-terrana, Macquarican.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders are required for a Brick Wall, with stone foundation. Apply at Mr. DOLOHURTY'S, Friend-in-Hand, Glebs.

603 2345 £507 19 8

306 £121 4 11

190 567 £200 8 0

119

council was appointed to go down and visit the island.—Bid.

The Insolvent Court was occupied for a lengthened period on the 23rd ultimo with the examination of Mr. John Porter, late the managing director of the Provides Institute. Mr. Mit his pressed the witness very closely regarding the appropriation by the directors of £3000, profits alleged to have been made in 1859, when, according to the deed of settlement then in existence, all such profits ought to have gone to the depositors. For a long time Mr. Porter professed he could remember nothing about the entries referring to this transaction; and his answers induced the Commissioner to tell him he was directly evading the questions put to him. Ultimately, Mr. Porter remembered the affair. The directors, he said, considered the clause alluded to, but they were of option that the interest paid the depositors was sufficiently high without their sharing in the profits. In several other points, Mr. Porter's evidence shows the management of the institute in a most unfavourable light. The meeting was closed; and Mr. Porter's examination cannot be continued until February next, after the Christmas recess.—

Ibid.

An extensive fire occurred on the morning of the

until February next, after the Christmas recess.—

Ibid.

An extensive fire occurred on the morning of the 28rd December, in the Bridge-road, Richmoad, near the tollbar, which has destroyed a large amount of property. At half-past nine o'clock a.m., a dense mass of smake was observed to issue from a shop occupied by Mr. Donohue as a provision store, from which fiames soon broke forth and rapidly enveloped the whole building, which comprised a large two-story house built of wood, containing aix rooms. From themes the flames extended to an adjoining brick building, used by Mr. Donohue as a hay and comstore, and awaying across caught a four-roomed wood building, the first of a range extending along the Bridge-road. Upon the last the Richmond Brigade, whe had arrived early upon the some with their engine, concentrated their exertions, and, although the adjoining house had ignited, succeeded in extinguishing the burning mass and staying its further progress. The premises, which are the property of Mr. Connor, are insured in the Victoria Insurance Company, and the stock and furniture of Mr. Donohue, in the Australarian Insurance Company.—

Ibid.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday, at 8t.

Donohue, in the Australarian Insurance Company.—

Ibid.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday, at St. George's Hall, for the purpose of expressing approval of the course which his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly has seen fit to take on the subject of the Governor's Salary Reduction Bill. A rumour had got abroad that there would be a rush of people unfavourable to the objects of the meeting, and in consequence the gentlemen engaged in making the necessary arrangements determined that before the hour for commencing proceedings (four p.m.), the admission should be only by ticket. This determination gave rise to some little confusion outside, and one irate publican conducted himself with such an utter disregard of the proprieties, that he had to be removed in the custody of two policement to the station-house. The appearance of the interior showed, however, that the precautions of the

committee had enabled many who sympathised with the meeting to comfortably seat themselves. At most one of the comfortably seat themselves. At most of the comfortable translation of the proceedings, but which it wose shailed to an air of complete satisfaction which important of those who crowded into the building that the remains of those who crowded into the building that the remains of those who crowded into the building that the remains of those who crowded into the building that the remains of these who crowded into the building that the remains of these who crowded into the building that the remains of the work of the Kyor, who who was called away from Helbourne by a previous expressions, Alf. George Rode, as X LLC, was vived to be chart. The first resolution, moved by the Rev. J. Poore, and accorded by Hr. J. Cowell, was a simple declaration of loy sity to the Queen, and regret that but Heary Burkly and existend it expedient to tender his resignation as Governor of Victoria. The next resolution, proposed by Mr. David Blair, and sconded by the Rev. George Mackin, was to the effect that the retriement from offer of Six Henry Barkly. "under present circumstances, would be injurious to the public interests, and would be looked upon as indicative of a desire on the part of the coloniate to discave the counseries. The Hot. John Mr. Cra, M.L.C., a spreas the followed by the According to the coloniate of a memorial to the Duke of Newcatle, praying his Grace not to accord to the work of the coloniate to wait upon his Six client, and the declaration, and the appoin ment of a committee to wait upon his Six client, and the head of the coloniate to the last prominent members of the Opposition "put in an appearance" for the Lover House.—Arysu.

Circuit Burkley and the first of the coloniate to this prov

few of the least prominent members of the Opposition "put in an appearance" for the Lower House.—Aryss.

Canlad Brand to Drank.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Tuesday last to a little girl, eighteen months old, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Barrett, of Old Dunolly. She was playing with another child, only about a year older than herself, with some matches, when they ignited and set fire to her clothes, and so frightfully was she burnt, that she expired in the greatest agony a few hours afterwards.—Mary-blowups Advertiser, December 19.

The Geolong Advertiser anys:—"The somewhat unusual circumstance of a birth in a railway carriage happened yesterday in the down train from Ballaarst. The mother had been frightened before starting by a cab with a restire horne; this, it is supposed, caused premature labour, and shortly after leaving the Mercetith station the affair happened. The child was still-born. The woman's husband was with her."

The Mount Alexander Mail says:—"The riffemen of Castlemuse, Fandhurst, and Ballarat have taken up the childrupe of Coptain Radcliffe's champion ten, sad within three weeks the match will come off. The propertions, as we understand, will be—Castlemaine four, and Ballarat and Sandhurs't three competiture each. We are truly glad that the up-country volunteers have accepted the gage of battle, and, the prowase of the champions notwithstanting, have no doubt that the 'villegers' will come off victorious."

The match between the first elevens of the Melbourne end East Melbourne Clubs, on the ground of the latter, was brought to a close on Saturday. From the first day's play, a pretty even match was expected; but on Saturday the Melbourne team had it all their own way. In their second inning they succeeded in rattling up a good score, while they afterwards disposed of their opponents for some thirty-nine runs. In the second in the working to learn before they can cope with the scond insings they searceded in ratting us a good score, while they afterwards disposed of the routing to the

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF BURKE
AND WILLS.
Or Sunday morning the remains of the unfortunate explorers, Robert O'Hars Burke and William John Wils, strived in Melbourne. The steamship Havilah, which had been employed to convey the remains from Adelaide to Melbourne, was aighted off Cape Otway at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday; and the Exploration Committee having been communicated with by tellegram, everything was got in readiness to receive Mr. Ho witt and his party, and from their hands the relies of the brave explorers. At twelve o'clock on Saturday night Dr. Eades, Dr. Wilkie, John Watson, Esq., and Dr. Macadam, members of the Exploration Committee (accompanied by Dr. James, of the Melbourne Hospital, and J. V. A. Bruce, Esq.), proceeded to Sandridge in a mourning coach, followed by a hearns, which was it tended to convey the remains to Melbourne. The arrival of the Havilah was, however, coosiderably delayed, and she did not reach the pier until five o'clock on Sunday morning. At this hour the gentlemen previously me nitoned, together with Dr. Plummer, chairman of the Sandridge Municipality, and Ellen Dogherty, Mr. Burke's nurse (who had been allowed to accompany the committee at her earnest request), were in realized to the strice. on Sunday morning. At this hour the grattemen previously me artioned, together with Dr. Plummer, chairman of the Sandridge Municipality, and Ellen Dogherty, Mr. Burke's nurse (who had been allowed to accompany the committee at her earnest request), were in readiness on the pier to relieve Mr. Howitt's party from their charge. The party consisted of Mr. Howitt, Dr. Murrsy, Mr. Weston Phillips, and others, who were briefly welcomed by the committee. The remains, which were contained in a very handsome case, enclosed in a strong ouner covering, the whole being apprepriately shrouded by the Union Jack, were then removed from the vessel, and carried along the pier to the hearse by the members of the party, the committee and the other gentlemen present following in procession, with heads uncovered. The scene at this time was one of peculiar solemnity. As the public were not aware of the time at which the steamer would arrive, not more than halt a dozen strangers were present, and these remained in respectful stitudes at some distance from the procession. This proceeded at a slow pace towards the hearse, and the cortege, combined to reader the scene one of the most impressive which has ever been witnessed. The remains having been placed in the hearse, were conveyed at once to Melbourne, and were deposited in the society's hall at about a quarter to seven o'clock, Mr. Howitt handing over the keys of the case to the hon, secretary duy acknowledged this act of courtesy on the part of Dr. Plummer, as chairman of the Sandridge Municipality, was the next to claim possession of the remains, and he accompanied the hearse to the municipal boundary, when he formally handed them over to the committee. The hon, secretary duy acknowledged this act of courtesy on the part of Dr. Plummer, and stated that he would not fail to communicate it to the committee of his expedition, and the brave explorer and the whole of his party appear to enjoy perfect health, and most excellent sprits. At the suggestion of Dr. Bades, the Corporation fla

December. The Teremaks Hereld gives the following summany of news:—

We have news from Mokau, but no far her north. Of what is happening on the Warkstowe have not over a remover, the roads for some distance, north and couth, of the former place being gassed, so that communication is interrupted. The cause of the sapubeing imposed is another good fluorestion of the working of the "native mind" in its pursuit of justice, and shows, too, what authority the king has over his subjects. A distant relative of H.k.s.k., principal chief of Ngatimanian too, having bean convected by a king's rumange of an offence net uncommon in Macro pale, was fined a howse; but Hikaka would not allow him to poy the fine, saying, as was the truth, that the evidence was only circumstantial, whereas, in such grave cases, it should have been direct. Upon this the plaintiff irreversally, and on a rather slight smalegy, compared him to Ananias and Stapphirs, who withheeld from the spoutes what should have been given to them. This was too aerious to be treated slightly; so, having swited to see whether he should suffer the same punistment which foll upon therm, first for three hours, in which according to his own interpretation, he should in strictness have died, then three days, and has ly five days, in order to show there was no doubt about it, and finding himself still alive, he applied at onces to the suprame authority, the king, saking for redress for the injurious comparison which had been used concerning him, and which he had proved to be false by not dying as he should have done if it had been true. But instead of redress, he did not even get an answer; and looking upon this neglect of ha Majesty as really a sidney that his centime, and, forgetting his allegance, he tapu'd the road, so that nothing of the king's might pass through. The onnestes, in great part, of letters from Wi Take to the king and to different parts of Waitako. Our informant a statch that the head of letters was "ho high," holding his hand about eighteen inches from

NELSON.

NELSON.

From the Examiner of the 19th December we take the foll-wing items:

NELSON AND MARYNOBOUGH STRAK COASTER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The required number of shares to enable this company to commence opperations having been taken, the shares have been allotted, and a call made of the first instalment of \$2 10s. a share. It is intended, we believe, if a suitable vessel for our coasting trade can be procured in the Australian colomies, to purchase a vessel there at once, and so far anticipate the strival of the steamer from Begiand, ordered by the Trustees of the Trust Funds.

LAND BALE.—A sale of pustoral land to k place at the Land Office, on Wednesday, November 26, when Mr. Robisson, of Cheviot Hills, completed the purchase of his run, which, in round figures, may be stated as being over 100,000 acres. The sale netted about £3600, and the whole of the lots were knocked down at the upset prices.

Division of the City of Nelson into Two Parishes.—Petitions, numerously signed, having been presented to the Standing Committee of the Dicesse of Nelson, praying that the city might be divided into two parishes, the Standing Committee of the prices of the low of the low of the decided that the nettitioners from the western division, having one.

vince into two parishes, the Standing Committee, at its sitting on Wednesday, Nov mber 26th, decided that the petitioners from the western division, having compiled with the necessary requirements, their prayer should be accorded to, and the western division of the city be constituted a parish accordingly. The petitioners from the eastern side not having compiled with all these requirements, they were requested to smend their mean orial.

all these requirements, they were requested to amend their memorial.

NATIVE CRAFEL AT WARAFUAKA.—We recently published the following information respecting the chapel now in course of servition by the natives at Wakapu-ka, and remicded our readers that a suggestion was made in our paper by a correspondent to the effect that, if the European inhabitants of this province were to subscribe and assist the natives in completing this chapel, they could thereby very appropriately mark their sense of gratitude for the praiseworthy conduct of the natives who, when two Europeans had been drowned near Wakapuaka, obtained the bodies, carefully wrapped them in blankets, and brought them into town. The sum now required is 597. There has already been a considerable smount subscribed, as follows:—Commissioners of Native Reserver, £20; Nelson Diocesan Bysod, £10; private donations, £3; maiv-s, £12. In addition to this latter item of £12, we are requested to state that the navives have gratuitously cut all the timber, amounting in value to some £65.

The Wart Coast.—Mr. I. Freeth, who, accom-

amounting in value to some £65.

THE WHET COAST.—Mr. I. Freeth, who, accompanied by Mr. Roehfort, started some weeks since for the Grey, by way of the Wis.-su.ua, recently returned to Nelson, having walked from the Hanner Plain to the Grey, from the Grey to the Buller, and from the Buller to Collingwood, whence he obtained a horse, and rode on to Nelson. There appears to be no difficulty in reaching the Grey from the Wai-au-ua, and, by an expenditure of \$1000, a road might be made that would allow stock to be driven across the island. Gold prospects at the Buller were very good, a new and rich discovery having been made by the natives.

wanganul.

The Chronicle of December 4th, states:—We have this week to record the loss of three of our townsmen—all well known to the public, and occupying important positions in our community. Ms. Busby, the local manager of the New South Wales Bank has been promoted to a similar office in Nelson, and has left this with the best wishes and to the regret of all his personal and business acquaintance, by whom he is highly esteemed. Dr. Tuhs, who has been well known here and in Rangitikel for some years, has proceeded to Wellington to go home with the 'Asterope;" and we need not say that his loss will be much felt in a community who apprecisted his medical skill, and would gladly have had him remain among them actively engaged in the daties of his profession. And lassly, Major Trafford, who landed here fiften years ago from the Inflexible, as Lieutenant in the Grenadier company of the 66th, in which regiment he is still remembered with fond enthusiasm by those formerly under his command, left

on Tuesday, to go home by the first steamer, via Succ.

Major Trainerd's intention is to return in about a year,
the trip being taken for the benefit of his health,
which some time ago was yery much impaired, but
is now considerably improved. He was entertained to dinter by a few of his oldest friends on
Monday evening last. Thomas B. Taylor, Raq.
presided, and Major Durie acted as vice. The evening
was a pent very pleasantly, the only drawback being
the prospect of the guest's absence for so long a period.
We wish him a pleasant and beneficial trip. These
losses are, however, more than made up by the return,
the other day, of two of our townsmen with their
young and lovely brides. Though in the meantime we
have lost three and gained only two, in a little time the
profit and loss account will doubtless have assumed a
more pleasing and very satisfactory aspect. The subscriptions paid to the Lancashire Fund amount to
£92 & 6.6., which has been sent to Manchester to-day
by the committee, who continue to receive subscriptions. We regret that the list was handed to us too
late for publication to-day. It will appear next week.

OTAGO.

The intelligence from Otago is to the 16th December. The Colonies thus reviews the gold prospects:

The quantity of gold experted is 18,954 cas. 9 dwin, the duty on which amounted to £2355 fa. 8d. Otser exports have been inconsiderable, as the period for wood shipmen's has not yet arrived. The value of the gold exported during the month, reckoning \$\$1 17a. 6d. per or., is £65,349 14s. 10d. This amount, however, does not include the gold to be shipped to-morrow per Aldinga, the return of which will not be procurable in time for this issue. She will probably take upwards of 16,000 ounces, so that the to al value of the gold exported during the month will be nearly double the amount stated above.

The total smount of Castoms' revenue since 17th November is as follows:

Collected on imports.

\$14,335 a. 6.

As an indication of the extent of one department of trade, we subjoin the following return of bonded goods cleared for home consumption during the same period:— Spirits, 16,912 gallons; wine, 5412 gallons; beer, 19,036 gallons; tobacco, 5679 lbs., 56 cases, 25 bx xes, 7 qua-ter-tierce, 8 half-tierces, 1 tierce, 19 cashs, 36 kegs, 37 packages; cigans, 22 cases.

The quantity of gold brought down by the escort is as follows:—

Trust waitabusa 2.517 s. 6d. per ounce, the gold-fields of Otago have yielded in one menth at 164,962 %. 6d. worth of the precious metal. And it must be horre in mind hat the e-corr returns de not reveal all that is produced—considerable quantities being retained in private hands.

The Nexonal Discirsos.—The following is from an official report received on the litt December. It bears date 3rd December. The writer age:

"Having received information from Mr. Receithat a large reach had set in to the Wakstip Lake, I hat this station for that place on the 20th instant, and grived there on the 26th. The day following I wished the first rush on the Arrow River, commonly known as Fox's diggings, situated about ten miles from the head of the Karawan River, went of the Crewm Range. About 800 miners were on the greand, of whem 500 could be reported as having secured ground and doing well, many of the claims turning out from your to five ounces per man per day, and all securing well satisfied with their prospectus. The workings are at present confined to the banks and led of the river, the sunking thyn, from two to tam fox, some of the claims being perfectly dry, more wet, and a number not workable from the quantity of water. The laster are mostly confined to claims sunk in the small finite back from the bank of the river. Many parties are also putting in wing dams, and obtaining good prospects. Neasily all the ground a: present on this river is taken up, but as the water falls more may be expected. On the 29th instant, a fresh rush took place to the 8hotover River, five nike distant from Mr. Rees' heme station. Prom 200 to 300 men are at work here, some of whom are doing remarkably well. Not much ground is at present on this river is taken up, but as the water falls more may be expected. On the 29th instant, a fresh rush took place to the 8hotover River, five nike distant from Mr. Rees' heme station. Prom 200 to 300 men are at work here, some of whom are doing remarkably well. Not much ground is at present on this river

ment, may be always as visely exercised, and that the New Zealand Bar may always offe attractions to men who are calculated to adorn the binch."

Another Celicus Face for Naturalism.— As the miners were going to their werk at midnight on Thursday last, they were estomined to find a monstrous fain near the face of the Lyteston and of the tusnel, which seemed to be an asymous shark about eight feet leng. They at once greeked the menter with their picks and boring took, but without success, as from the position it occupied force was no possibility of getting a fair blow without encountering certain death from its frarful jaws. After some time one of the men contrived to getaleng the roof of the tusnel, and succeeded in boring a hove in the creature's head, in which he rammed a charge of powder, and having applied a fauge speedily settled the difficulty. It is still a matter of extreme surprise how this monster of the deep found his way into the tunnel. The Provincial Engineer who happened to be on the spot, is of opinion that there must be a subterraneous communication with the West Coast, and feels anaguine that bif re long he will be able to turn this discovery to such account that Lyttelton will be supplied in less than a yar with coal direct from the Grey River. If this should prove to be the case, the fature of the port is assured, and Lyttelton must become the central coaling depot for all the mail steamer. A fact has since been discovered which bears out the inference that there is a passage from the West Coast. In the belly of the shark were found some surveying instruments belonging to Mr. Rochfort, known to have been lest while taking soundings at the mouth of the Grey. We have since heard some details which give further interest to this curious story. The skeleton of the shark has been forwarded to the Philosophical Institute. On examination to turns out to belong to a hitherto unknown species. We believe the learned chairman entertains the idea, owing to the pocular formation of the long talked of 'lan

THE DEATH OF FRIEND.—There is something very sad in the death of friends. We seem to provide for The DRATH OF PRINKE.—There is something very sad in the death of friends. We seem to provide for our own mortality, and to make up our minds to die. We are warned by sickness, fever and ague, and sleepiess nights, and a hundred dull infirmities; but when our friends pass sway we lament them as though we had considered then immortal. It is wise—we suppose it is wise we suppose to so frail a thing as woman. They are so gentle, so affectionate, so true in sorrow, so untring; but the leaf withers not sooner, the tropic lights fade not more abruptly into darkness. They die and are taken from us, and we weep; and our friends tell us that it is not wise to grieve, for that all which is mortal perisheth. They do not know that we grieve the more because we grieve in vain! If our grief could bring back the dead, it would be stormy and loud—we should disturb the sunay quiet of day—we should startle the dull night from her repose. But our hearts would not grieve as they grieve now, when hope is dead within us.

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| Secretary for Finance and Trade Department. Sydney Morning Herald | 70 254 174 13 | Empire | 99 340 225 6 | Bell's Life, Sydney | 3 6 4 13 | Freeman's Journal | 3 7 20 15 | Coaster's Guide | 1 5 1 0 | Christian Advocate | 5 5 1 4 | Christian Pleader | 2 2 0 17 | Maneroo Mercury | 12 23 16 15 | Maneroo Mercury | 17 60 47 5 | Illawarra Mercury | 17 60 47 5 | Illawarra Express | 11 50 41 15 | Wynyard Times | 14 35 29 7 | Newcastle Free Press | 3 6 2 14 | Newcastle Prese Press | 17 36 20 19 | Clarence River Examiner | 16 31 24 0 | Clarence River Examiner | 16 31 24 0 | Clarence River Independent | 9 21 23 4 | Border Post | 18 23 3 | 3 | Braidwood Dispatch | 21 63 42 1 | Braidwood Dispatch | 21 63 42 1 | Braidwood Observer | 19 62 40 5 | Goulburn Chronicle | 15 68 25 6 | Goulburn Chronicle | 15 68 25 6 | Goulburn Herald | 15 45 21 6 | Bathurst Times | 18 67 25 10 | Matiland Marcury | 17 67 88 16 | Matiland Marcury | 17 67 8 16 | Matiland Marcury | 17 67

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Bathurst Times
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Mercaptile Journal
Pastoral Times ...
Armidale Express ...

THE COMMISSIONER POR

Newcastle Free Press

THE WEST INDIES: THE NEGRO SINCE
HIS EMANCIPATION.
(From the London Review)
Or all the various regions that compose the
British empire, none, perhaps, engage the
interest of the imperial race at home less than
their colonies in the West Indies. We feel little or no shame in confessing that our notions respecting the relative situation of Jamaica and Barbadoes are of the haziest kind. Indeed, i is not many years since even a Secretary of State spoke of Demerara as an island; and the same delusion is often betrayed in perfect innocence by persons of more than ordinary infor-mation. The truth is that we are not very proud of our colonies in that quarter of the globe. The history of our dominion there has had but few passages on which the pride of patriotism can dwell with unalloyed comhad but ter particities can dwell with unalloyed com-patricities can dwell with unalloyed com-placency. The exploits by which these placency. The exploits by which these resitories were added to our empire, have furnished bright pages to our military and naval annals; and the Emancipation Act stands for all time a noble monument of national morality, but our pride in it is chequered with misgivings, and a wistful regret for the wealth prosperity on the ruins of which it was reared. Associations of poverty and decay cling closely to the West Indies. They are as a house the glory of which has departed; but the ruin that comes of altering duties on sugar is a prosaic and unpicturesque form of ruin. So we turn our eyes in another direction, and the less that is said about it the better. And when we to think of our countrymen in the broken-down sugar colonies, we compassionate them. We jity them that their lot has been cast in places where the beauty of scenery and the fertility of the soil are but poor compensation for all the perils that harass life—where, in the twinkling of an eye, a whole town is shot into its harbour by an earthquake, and ships henceforth sail over the church-steeple, till their turn comes of being whirled into space by a hurrione-where pestilence walks abroad night and hed in the enjoyment of as much health as is compatible with such conditions of existence, at its etting leaves them all cold in their graves. we disposed to be barsh in or nest, if unhappy exiles, whose lives hang by a thread, seek to forget, in loud and bitter complaints of their wrongs, and in endless pota-tions of brandy-and-water, the inevitable hour when those who have survived all other chances shall be removed by the yellow fever to some

shall be removed by the yellow fever to some land where they are, at least, believed to hope that 'niggers' good or bad do not go.

From time to time, however, it happens that a mission, religious or secular, condemns a strange fresh from home to temporary banishment in these dismal regions, where all save the spirit d man is inhospitable. He lives to tell the tallow what has seen and had to tell the tale of what he has seen and heard; and, encouraged by the congratulations of his friends encouraged by the congratulations of his friends at his mexpected return, gives to the world the experishers of six months or a year in the West Indies. Mr. Trollope's amusing book, "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," is probably fresh is the memory of many of our readers. Much of the ground over which he went has recently been trod by another and very different traveller—Mr. Underhill, in agent of the Baptist Missionary Society,—who has published his own account of the samtgroup of colonies. The two accounts, taken together, give a tolerably complete picture of life in the West Indies. What was omitted by Mr. Trollope has been in the was omitted by Mr. Trollope has been in the main supplied by Mr. Underhill; but the style of the me work is pretty much all that the other was not. Mr. Trollope's book was humorous and lively. Mr. Underhill's book, humorous and lively. Mr. Underhill's book, though it has many solid merits, is neither humourous and lively. In respect of the circumstances of their missions, their habits of thought, their points of view, and, we may add, their religious opinions, the two writers seem to stand as wide asunder a the poles. Mr. Trollope travelled en gareo, was the guest and friend of the white officials and planters are things may be the stand of the stand and planters are the poles. white officials and planters, saw things very much from their point of view, and (as he can didly owned) sates a Baptist like poison. Whereas Mr. Inderhill had throughout his travels a "constat associate" in the person of "my dear Mrs. Underhill," lived and moved chiefly among the Dissenting pastors and their black and colourd flecks, collected their opinions and finely in Particular of the colours of t nions, and, finali, is a Baptist missionary.

Mr. Underhill' tour " was undertaken at the

request of the trasurer and committee of the Baptist Missionar Society. Its object was pri-marily to investigate the religious condition of the numerous Bapist churches, which have been formed in the islands of the West, especially as that condition he been affected by the Act of Emancipation." ind he adds that he "cannot doubt that the evience here collected will satisfy both the frieds of Christian missions an the philanthropist, that their efforts have not been made in vain; that the creoles of the West are not deserving of the reproaches which have been of late so freer cast upon their character, as wanting in industry and gence." It would be too much pect that this genteman's estimate of men pect that this generican's comments and things should the no tings from the peculiar tenets and discipine of the sect to which he belongs; but, to do im justice, there is conbelongs; but, to do im justice, there is conclusive evidence of a vish to be fair, of readines to listen to both sidesof a vexed question, and of a genuine desire o discover what real progress, moral and intelectual, has been made by the negroes since teir emancipation. He the negroes since heir emancipation. He alludes more than one to a very prevalent conviction among the planers, that Baptist ministers have often been the actie cause of discontent and disaffection among the labouring classes in the West Indies. The fad between the planters and Dissenting ministers is one of long standing. To the latter belongs the honour of having striven to Christianise he slaves at a time when triven to Christianise te slaves at a time whe the Church of England, listless and supine, made no effort to raise hem from the depths of degradation in which it sited the policy and the passions of the masters o keep them; but the ssionary zeal of Dissentrs awoke the suspicion missionary zeal of Dissenurs awone the suspicious and the hatred of the platers, who saw in their labours the "thin end of wedge" that would broaden into emancipatia. And for a while the cause of the Dissenter were the dignity and the glory which persecuton alone can give. With the connivance, if not the express approval of magistrates, wh were also planters, their chapels were razed to the ground, their ministers ill-treated and dwen away, the slaves among them cruelly paished, and their congregations compelled to meet for prayer by night in deep ravines and ecret caves. From ourable source may flow much of the popularity of Dissent among the lower orders; but, unless the Batist ministers and their brethren of the London Missionary Society are very much belied, the same dependence on the voluntary contributions of their fol-lowers, which Mr. Underhi vaunts as the best incentive and the arest pledge of zeal, has too often led them to pander to all that is vain, jealous, and resiess in the nature of their black sheep. It has no often made of them journalists and political intriguers, who have not accupled, for private inds, to set race

against race; and this is what the planters

Jamaics, of all the islands in the globe, with the single exception, perhaps, of Java, has the richest gifts of nature; and, of all without exception, it now exhibits the saddest spectacle of ruin and departed splendour. Half the sugar estates, and more than half the coffee plantations in the island, it is said, are abandoned and "ruinate." But such as the colony now is, it is, on the whole, the best field for noting the noral condition and tendencies of the emancipated slave; and the events that are passing on the other side of the Atlantic make the moment opportune for taking stock of our own "chattels. Behind the golden hopes of conquest and a restored Union, the "everlasting nigger" looms very black in the vision of the Northerners. We paid twenty millions sterling to emancipate half a million of slaves; and that, pernaps, is the least part of what they have cost us. But the Federal Government stands us. But the recerai coverent war, some-pledged, if successful in the present war, some-how to emancipate more than four million slaves. And what then? Rather than endure their hated presence within the pale of the Union, the costliest schemes of expulsion and colonisation are regarded with favour in the Free States. The intense antipathy to colour in those States is matter of universal notoriety. Here in street, or are occasionally told to admire a black lion at a conversazione, we denounce this anti-pathy with all our eloquence as irrational, liliberal, and unchristian. So it is, no doubt; but, unhappily, wherever the white races have lived side by side with the black and coloured, this feeling has always shown itself; nor are there any symptoms of its decline in the communities where it exists. And it is uniformly most intense where the black and coloured are seen in a state of freedom; and this may be owing to the fact that "your Sybarite negro," as Mr. Trollope remarked, "when closely looked at, is not a remarked, "when closely looked at, is not a pleasing object. Distance may doubtless lend enchantment to the view." Seen, indeed, through this rosy medium, he is still the darling of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is in his behalf that they have persistently opposed every effort of the planter to supply the crying want of labour by emigration from India and China. Most manfully has the society fought what is now we trust the faulty annuished. what is now, we trust, the finally vanquished cause of protection to native sloth and idleness.

Knowing for whose especial information Mr. Underhill's tour was undertaken, we were quite prepared to find in his notes of travel a rich collection of conversions and other spiritual experiences which Christian negroes Their groans at the recollection of the fallen state in which they once lay, the ejaculations of comfort which their regenerate condition draws from them, and their Jeremiads over "backsliders," are faithfully recorded as evidence of the awakening of a true spiritual life among them. We sincerely hope that these edifying utterances are all that Mr. Underhill takes them to be; but unluckily we know that the negroes are adepts in learning the use of scripture language without being penetrated with its spirit in practice. It is their evil habit to be always handling sacred things with unhesitating freedom. One of Mr. Underhill's flock in the Bahamas said a truer thing than he meant when he exclaimed, "It is our only amusement to sing and pray." And with this frame of mind one of their favourite "anthems" exactly chimes:—
"Pill meel down here, and "lil keel down there." know that the negroes are adepts in learning "Pil kneel down here, and I'll kneel down there, And I kneel down a little most everywhere." But it is not in secret and behind a closed door

that they care to kneel. A Tartuffe is not a very rare phenomenon in any Christian land; but the white Tartuffe knows that it is vain to attempt the part without throwing a veil over all that is not moral and sanctimonious. The black Tartuffe to indee from his extraction. black Tartuffe, to judge from his acts, sees no necessity for anything of the kind. To knew no studies but the Bible and the hymn-bookto quote texts on all conceivable occasions-to be unfailing in attendance at church; when at church, to repeat the responses loudly and sing with discordant energy—to lose no opportunity of taking the sacrament, and make the blandest bows to the clergyman on receiving the bread and wine, at the same time to be living in open adultery with three or four women, seems to him to be the most natural thing in the world. With all this, their fear of death is extreme; and suicide is not recognised by them, as by Coolies and Chinese, to be the simplest method of spiting a neighbour, or recording a moral protest against him. The King of Terrors has, however, his fascinations; for, to get drunk at a wake, and then attend the funeral in a decorous suit of black cloth and a white neckcloth, with a countenance of unwhite neckcion, with a countenance of un-fathomable woe, is to negroes the most perfect union of sublunary delights. They are too superstitious in the extreme: the dread of "Jumbies" or ghosts, and the belief in incanamong them; and they are subject, as Mr. Underhill tells us, to constant relapses into Obeahism. At the best it is, we fear, but a thin partition which separates their "revivals" from the wild and hideous vagaries of Obea-

There is not space to give the social and conomical statistics which Mr. Underhill has collected with reference to the hotly contested question of the negro's industry. Jamaica, even more than the other colonies, rings the mutual recriminations of planters labourers. It is matter of history and labourers. It is matter of history that many planters in Jamaica, as stupid as they were cruel, drove the negroes on their emancipation from the prevision grounds which they had occupied as slaves, thinking thereby to ensure their labour; while the impoverished state of the island and the prevalence of absenteeism make it probable that the negro's complaints of the uncertainty of the work on the sugar estates, and of of the work on the sugar estates, and of irregularity in payment of wages, have often been too well founded. If proof were needed that the negro is not different from the mortals of other races who from the mortals of other races who prefer work to starvation, that proof is supplied occupation of every inch of ground force the alternative upon him, and he goes to his work with the regularity of an English labourer. But Barbadoes alone of the West Indian colonies is thickly populated. In Trinidad, Jamaica, and Guinea, tracts of land, mountain pastures, savannas, or "bush," extend for miles and miles unoccupied and unewned; and it is the growing habit of the negroes to retire to these waste but fertile districts and become squatters. Sufficient space for a provision ground is soon cleared and planted with the edible products which Nature scatters with a lavish hand in the scatters with a lavish hand in the tropics; and such is the richness of the soil that more than enough for sub-sistence is readily yielded to the smallest amount

succeeds generation, and no habit of industry migration removes the negro to places where civilisation with difficulty follows him. He wanders beyond the reach of education and religion. He loses all taste for the comforts and luxuries of civilised life, and his mind, like and luxuries of civilised life, and his mind, like the abandoned estates on which he squate, "goes back into bush." He relapses into barbarism, and the little ground that has been hardly won is lost for ever. And to more than mental and moral improve-ment this squatting is injurious; for there seems to be something in it which saps the springs of life itself, and checks the tide of increase. There is reason to believe that these equatters rapidly decline in numbers; and it is probable that the paramount cause of their dimi-nution is the frightful waste of infant life. There is no darker trait in the character of the negroes than the habitual neglect and ill-usage of their children. It is often in vain that the local governments establish dispensaries in their settlements, and bring medicines to their very doors—even then an infant is suffered to die

rather than pay the smallest sum to save it.

We are, indeed, slow to believe that much progress, either social, economical, or moral. heard who take a more cheering and hopeful view of him. With this end we make an ex-tract from Mr. Underhill's concluding chapter tion," he says, "has brought an amount of hap-piness, of improvement, of material wealth, and prospective elevation to the enfranchised slave, n which every lover of man must rejoice." And he goes on to say:—"Social order everywhere prevails. Breaches of the peace are rare. Crimes, especially in their darker and more sanguinary forms, are few. Persons and property are per-fectly safe. The planter aleeps in security, dreads no insurrection, fears not the torch of liest solitudes without anxiety or care. The people are not drunkards, even if they be impure; and this sad feature in the moral life of the people is meeting its check in the growing re-spect for the marriage tie, and the improved life of the white community in their midst." To this we will add, in conclusion, extracts, quoted by Mr. Underhill, from a recent despatch of the present Governor of Jamaica, Captain Darling, for whose removal, by the by, some of the col have lately been passing fierce resolutions. Speaking of the present state of the island, he

"The proportion of those who are settling themselves industriously in their holdings, and rapidly rising in the social scale, while command-ing the respect of all classes of the community, and some of whom are, to a limited extent, them-selves the applicance of him the scale of the community. themselves industriously in their ho selves the employers of hired labour, paid for either in money or in kind, is, I am happy to think, not only steadily increasing, but at the present moment is far more extensive than was anticipated by those who are cognisant of all that took place in this colony in the earlier days

"There can be no doubt in fact that an "There can be no doubt, in fact, that an independent, respectable, and, I believe, trust-worthy middle-class, is rapidly forming......

If the real object of emancipation was to place the freed man in such a position that he might work out his own advancement in the social scale, and prove his capacity for the full and rational spicement of present independent. and rational enjoyment of personal independence, secured by constitutional liberty, Jamaica will afferd more instances, even in proportion to its large population, of such gratifying results, than any other land in which African slavery once existed."
"Jamaica at this moment presents, as I

believe, at once the strongest proof of the com-plete success of the great measure of emancipation, as relates to the capacity of the emanci-pated race for freedom, and the most unfor-tunate instance of a descent in the scale of agricultural and commercial importance as a colonial community."

WHY MR. SMITH BOUGHT HIS HOUSE.

(From the Saturday Review.)
WE were once journeying in the county of Essex, when we chanced to pass by a small house and garden which in themselves presented nothing to distinguish them from hundreds of other small houses and gardens, but which, as we presently learned, had a history which certainly distinguishes them from any other house and garden which we ever heard of other nouse and garden which we ever heard of Before the house, close to the road, was a large board—nothing again very wonderful—as it might be expected to be only a sign that the house was "to be Sold or Let." But the unusual length of the inscription led us to stop and look at it, and when we had once begun, there certainly was no stopping till we got to the end. The object of the board was far from being anything so commonplace as to announce that the house was "to be sold," The matter of the inscription was not prophecy, record-a record, too, of political sufferings and political victories—an autobiography of a brave man struggling against ill-fortune, and coming out conqueror in the end. Instead of telling us that the house was to be sold, it told us that it had been sold and bought too, by whom it had been bought, and why he bought it. And the board tells its story well. It has no introductory matter, no circumlocutions, no preliminaries -it goes at once to the main fact Going only thus far, our feeling is to congratulate Mr. John Smith."

Going only thus far, our feeling is to congratulate Mr. John Smith on attaining the rank of freeholder, and at the same time to rath of freeholder, and at the same time to wonder why he should announce the fact to the world by a large board in front of his house. We doubt not that many other John Smiths have purchased freehold cottages, but this was the first John Smith, as far as we knew, who had thought good to publish his purchase in this particular way. But he would be quite wrong who should set down Mr. Smith's board as a mere crotchet-man a mere instance of these as a mere crotchet—as a mere instance of those peculiarities of taste on which discussion is brown away. Mr. John Smith is clearly a man who does nothing without a reason. Other John Smiths may have purchased freehold cottages, but no other John Smith is likely to have purchased a freehold cottage for exactly the same reason that made our John Smith purchase his. We never saw a man's reasons for chase his. We never saw a man's reasons for purchasing his house set forth in this par-ticular way, but then we never heard of any man who purchased his house for ex-actly the same reason as Mr. Smith. The cause actly the same reason as Mr. Dmin. In a cause of the purchase is so exceptional as fully to justify the exceptional way in which the world is informed of the fact. But no one can do justice to Mr. Smith but Mr. Smith himself. Here, then, is a full and accurate copy of the inscription on the board which explains why Mr. Smith bought his house:—

This freehold cottage was purchased by Mr. Jn. Smith, of Sutton Valence, in commemoration of the glorious victories obtained by the Liberals in West Kent at the elections in 1867, when the following letter was written by the Rev. X. Y., of Z Rectory, near this place, to Mr. Jn. Smith, his tenant, in Kent:

Z Rectory, Essex.

Dear Sir,—I hope in a few days to fix the time for coming down to Maidstone to receive the rent. The object of my present letter is respecting the election. I do hope you are, with my self, a good Conservative, and that you will vote for bir Walter Riddell at the approaching election. Landlords and tenants would always vote on the same side, and if we proceed to a new lease it will be one of my stipulations for the future.

Yours very truly,

X. Y.

The tenant did not vote according to the hope of the landlord, and the farm was let to another. Such is the tale. We have taken no liberty with Mr. Smith's statement, except to concea the name of the offending landlord and the name of his living. As it is not he who has published them, this seems only fair towards him. As for

Mr. John Smith, as he glories in all that he has done and suffered, there can be no possible reason for concealing his name.

Mr. Smith is clearly a practical man. His cause wins a victory, and he wishes to do some-

are many ways of commemorating victories. Some people commemorate them by dancing, others by dining; some by edes in verse, others by orations in prose; some commemorate them by setting up monuments of bronze or marble others by simply voting that monuments shall be set up, and then forgetting to set them up. But all these things are useless, and some of them are costly. None of them makes the cause which has gained one victory any the nearer to gaining another. Many of them cost money which might be far better spent in buying powder and shot for the next battle. The practical mind of Mr. Smith saw all this, and he determined that the Liberal victory in West Kent should be commonwrated as for the heavy special in the same consequence. memorated, as far as he was concerned, in a really practical way. The Liberal cause, as we infer from the story, lost one of its bulwarks in West Kent—Mr. John Smith, the martyr of his principles, lost his place on the register of elec-tors. Here was a loss to be repaired as well as a victory to be commemorated. Mr. Smith might have taken another farm in West Kent, but then his new landlord might have held the same notions about freedom of election as the old one. He might have purchased a cottage in West Kent, but that would have merely given him a vote where he had one before. Mr. John Smith's mind was set upon greater things. Like a Hannibal or a Heraclius, he would carry the west into the comment. the war into the enemy's country. The East-Saxon had, in the pride of his heart, invaded West Kent; the children of Hengist had been too much for him the White Househald with the war in the white Househald had been too much for him; the White Horse had trampled him under foot; defeated and disgraced, he had taken refuge within his own borders. The victor should press on, he should pursue, he should overtake, he should divide the spoil. should overtake, he should divide the spoil. The trophy to commemorate the West Kentish victory should be set up nowhere but on the soil of the intruder. Smith the Conqueror purchased his freshold cottage as near as might be to the dwelling of his once persecutor, but now discomfited enemy. Here he stoed, in the parson's own county, as near as he could get to the response or rectory. to the parson's own rectory, as good a man as the parson himself. He was a freeholder— a small freeholder, it might be, but still a freebolder—an independent citizen with his vote in his own keeping, and with his hands in his own breeches-peckets. If he in his own breeches peckets. If he had no tenants of his own to intimidate, he had at least no landlord to intimidate him. He could walk to the polling-booth on his own feet
-such a patriet would never be driven at another man's cost-with the prothat his vote, here, not in liberated Kent, but in conquered Essex, counted for just as much as the vote of his oppressor. His acres might be fewer, as his name was shorter, but the law gave him one vote. Were his acres increased a thousandfold, were Smith even developed into Smijth, it was most certain that the law would not give him two. It is hard to conceive a moment of more perfect triumph than when the stout yeoman first gave his vote for Resex, and

felt that he had, at all events, completely neu-tralized the vote of his former landlord. Mr. Smith's way of announcing his doings to the world is, as we have confessed, peculiar. But then the whole circumstances of the case are peculiar. An exceptional story justifies an exceptional record—a special triumph needs a special Gazette. It would have been easy for Mr. Smith to give his house some appropriate name. One has heard of "Liberty Hall;" and if that were too backneyed, "Independence Cottage," "Purity of Election Villa," "No Surrender Castle," would all have been fitting titles for the dwelling of the triumphant Smith. But they would have told the story only to the initiated. Myths might have grown up; a generation might arise which knew not Smith, and which might attribute his victories to another. So, again, any effort of symbolical art might have been misunderstood. The Calf of Resex Sixing before the Carifornia. Essex flying before the Genius of the Constitution mounted on the Kentish steed, would be a grand subject for a skilful sculptor, but its meaning would be liable to be mistaken. Mr. and a great action is best commemorated by the simplest record. Nobody ever told his story more straightforwardly than Mr. Smith. No one is further removed from the grand style. His tale does not contain a single allusion to a single individual. Bating a technical word or two, which could not be helped, Horsa himself might understand the tale as Mr. Smith tells it. There is not a single metaphor, and only one epithet, from beginning to end. "Glorious victory" is a sort of natural, almost Homeric, formula; it is like "gracious Sovereign," or like the other formula of "unnatura reign, or like the other formula of unbandanted rebellion," which so puzzled the omniscient Mr. Buckle. Then the terse pithiness of the last paragraph is beyond all praise. "The tenant did not vote according to the hope of the landlord, and the farm was let to another." The facts could not be told in fewer words, and ye those few words not only tell the fact perfectly—they add the whole sentiment of the story, with a vigorous flavour of sarcasm into the bargain. Then, too, Mr. Smith, like an honest historian, gives his authorities, quotes his documents. He does not analyse or abridge, but gives the letter at full length. We know the whole history of Smith and his landlord from the original authorities. Had we had to deal with a man who knew the istorian's duties less perfectly than Mr. Sn nationan's duties less perfectly than Mr. Dmitn, we might only have got it at second-hand. In fact, we wish that a good many of our great writers would go to school to Mr. Smith. We cannot help thinking that we have found in our Smith the needful antidote to our Butter. look on Mr. Smith not only as an independent politician, a sufferer and a conqueror in a great cause, but also as a great master of the English tongue, and one who thoroughly knows how history ought to be written.

The letter of the landlord is a less success

The letter of the landlord is a less successful composition. No doubt Mr. Smith knew that when he copied it at length. "The object of my present letter is respecting the election." Mr. Smith would have scorned to write such a sentence. Nor, had Mr. Smith's politics been of the highest Tory colour, would he have said, "I do hope you are, with myself, a good Con-

The men received them with great corollaity. They were nearly all convalescent, dressed wholly or parameter of the control of

servative." That there is the chief matter of the latter—that was faint. Mr. Reed took the the latter—the server of the latter—the service of several register of man to know their legal effect. But let this pass, the was the supplications to be? I had continued to the supplications to be? I had the supplications to be? I had the supplications to be? I had the reversed haddlord did not see that this doctor is the supplication of the supplications of the supplications

orning peace ann common to the trembling neart, pansing in the dark valley. The other men listened reverently, and one or two tried to join in the familiar strain. The immates of the neighbouring tents gathered about the door, but she did not heed them. "Something else," one more," was asked again and again, until the blessed calm of sleep came to those eyes that had not been closed for hours. Mrs. Chandler rose fairly trembling with the effort she had made and the excitement of the scene. Mrs. Reed looked at her watch for the first time that busy day. "We must be on our way to the wharf soon," ashe said, as they left the tent, "to meet the three o'clock boat. I find that I cannot stay later than that without an exhaustion which unfits me for being any service here, and might expose me to illness. Have you seen enough?" "Oh, Nell." They walked on slowly down the avenues, stopping here and there as Mrs. Reed recognised a former patient or had an inquiry to make. As they neared the lower divisions an unusual stir and bustle was perceptible among them, and they noticed a steamer lying at the crowded wharf. It was not a noisy demonstration. On the contrary an almost startling quiet pervaded all engaged, and presently they came face to face with two men bearing a ghastly stretcher, with a melancholy burden—a human figure, drawn out with almost the rigour of death, the white face turned wearily from the sunshine, and half shaded by a cavalry hat and broken plume. "It must be the wounded from the last battle," said Mrs. Reed, with a half shudder. This was a new scene even to her: and for the past fire days her heart had been so full of the sufferings of these very men. Yes; knother and another such painful burden was borne past them, and now, as they neared the landing, they met men walking, with slow and painful steps, weighed down by a heavy blanket and an almost empty haversack, or their failing strength as a substantion of actual physical pain and the aviness at her heart. Mrs. Reed spoke kindly to such as came in

I know 'taint right.'

Scene in a Schoolroom.—"First class in philosophy, come up. Ichabod, what are the properties of heat?" "The properties of heat is to bake bread, boil water, cook eggs, and".—"Stop-next, what are the properties of heat?" "The properties of heat is to warm your toes when they get cold, by holding them to the fire and so forth." "Next. You, Solon," "The chief properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, Solon. Can you give me an example?" "You, sir; in summer, when it is hot, the days are long, and in winter, when it is cold, the days get to be very short." "Go to the head, Solon; boys take your seats;" and the learned pedagogue was lost in wonder that so familiar an illustration had escaped his philosophic mind.—"American Paper."

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY I. Ilialong (a.), from Morpeth, with 140 bales hay, 140 hides, 2 egs tobacce, 151 sheep, 5 calves, 5 pigs, 2 horses, 5 coops poultry, cases eggs, 22 bags ontons, 42 bags petators.

Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 185 bales wool, 24

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:

For Piris.—By the Cheetab, this day, at noon, if not under For OTAGO.—By the Acacia, this day, at noon.
For OTAGO.—By the Urars (a.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.,
For Munaum.—By the City of Melbourne (a.), on 8
day, at 2.30 p.m.

Fon Hausbark.—By the Uram (a.), this day, at 3.50 p.m.
Fon Mainsourne.—By the City of Melbourne (a.), on Saurday, at 2.50 p.m.
Fon Mainsourne.—By the City of Melbourne (a.), on Saurday, at 2.50 p.m.

Collision Yearunay.—The Breadshane steamer left the pier at Manly Beach at 1.15 p.m., and when turning Bradley's Head, fell in with the Bungarce (a.), from Watson's Ray, which vessel ported her helm; and Ospain Wilson, to allow her to pass, gare way and nearly run his vessel schore; however, nothing serious occurred at that time. The Breadshane again overhauled the allowable of the Collision of the

intervals guess, ail is whom appeared again principles in the tribbane on the state of passage, latter during the first part of passage, latter the state of the state of passage, latter the state of the state of passage, latter the state of the state o

BY ELECTRIC TRIBORAFE.

December 31.—Aldingr (c.), for Adelaide : William Miskin, for

No report, R.W. Fine, N.W. Fine, Bar. 26-942, Ther, 75° Calm. Fine, very hot, LE. Fine. N. Very close, fine, Bar, 29 902, Ther, 75 N.E. Cloudy, N.E. Pine, N.E. Duil, cloudy, Calm., Cloudy. o report.
W. Cloudy.
W. Cloudy.
Bar, 29-25. Ther, 74 STATE OF THE LINES.

HOBART TOWN. OTAGO.

December 7.—Eli Whitney, for Newcastic, in ballast. SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sy-time, or 14h, 55m, 14s. Green with mean time.

| THE. | WINDS. | REMARKS. | 9,30 a.m. | N.E. | Very light, and cloudy | Noon. | N.E. | Light, and ditto. | 7 p.m. | N.E. | Fresh, and ditto.

BALMAIN PRESUTERIAN SARRATH SCHOOL ANNUAL EXCURSION—The steamer Breadalbane, freighted with the Balmain Presbyterian Sabbath scholars, their pastor, the Rev. T. A. Gordon, teachers, parents, and friends (in all some 300 souls), started from Looke's Wharf, Balmain, at ten a.m., on Tussday last, to Rosheville, Middle Harbour, to celebrate their annual fete. The weather was remarkably auspicious—a fine north-easter blowing, and the bright rays of the sun subdued by a thin veil of fleecy clouds—a great contrast to the weather on Boxing Day. The arrangements, both as regards the commissarist and recreation departments, were all that could be wished for, and all hands, old and young, seemed to enjoy the excursion most heartily. About three o'clock the prists were distributed, and at four the steamer returned and conveyed the holiday-makers back to the wharf, at Balmain, where they were safely landed by 6 p.m., all evidensly much pleased with their day's amusement. BALMAIN PRESETTERIAN SASSATH SCHOOL ANNUAL SCURAION—The steamer Breadalbane, freighted with

wharf, at Baimain, where they were sately landed by 6 p.m., all evidently much pleased with their day's amusement.

FOUND DEAD IN THE BUSM.—An enquiry has been held at Gammaine, by Mr. John Leitch, J.P., on some human bones found in the bush on Mr. Devlin's Gammaine rum. Constable Griffin deposed that, in consequence of information received from Mr. Devlin, he, in company with constable Rankin, had proceeded to the spot indicated to him, and had there found a quantity of human bones scattered about; the skull was about forty or fifty yards from the other bones; some wearing apparel in a very decayed state was also lying about, and consisted of portions of thace cotton or check shirts, of a cotton undershirt, cord trousers, grey jumper, coloured vest, and of a red blanket. The skull was perfectly sound. Mr. M. Devlin deposed, that on the 15th of December, he was riding on the run when his attention was attracted by a piece of old cloth; having heard that a man named Graham had seen a traveller's bundle lying in the bush some time before, witness searched about and found the remnants of clothing and bones in question; witness had been a traveller about fifteen months since; went out at the time and searched, but could not find the body; the man, who stated when he saw the body he had himself lost his way, accompanied witness, but he could not find the body were found; he said the body appared to have been dead a day or two when he saw it; witness conjectured that the man might have died in the bush from either hunger or thirst, having on several occasions known men lost on his run. Mr. Leitch remains were evidently not those of a blackfellow, as the whole of the front teeth were perfect,—Wagon Wagon Express.

DIARY. MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION. | Rises. | Sots. | HIOH WATER. | After, | After, at | 4 57 | 7 11 | 6 4 | 6 37 The Sydney Morning Berald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1863.

By an announcement in our issue of Saturday, it will be seen that the project which was mooted some time ago by Mr. Shaw, of an intercolonial exhibition of sheep, is assuming form and shape. It is proposed to hold the exhibition in Melbourne, in November, 1863, after the next shearing. This is a long time yet to come, but it is necessary to give fair notice, as stockholders are so widely scattered that it is difficult at short notice to produce anything like are so. anything like co-operation amongst them.

Indeed, under any circumstances, it will be difficult to get stock forwarded for exhibition difficult to get stock forwarded for exhibition from any distance. Many who would take an interest in such a show, and who would gladly exhibit if it were in their power, and who may even have something well worth exhibiting, will be unable either to be present or to forward anything. The course of squatters latterly has been inland and northward away from Melbourne and the breeding took in form from Melbourne, and the breeding stock, is far away from the seaports. An exhibition at the best can therefore only be partial, and draw its exhibits from localities within an accessible exhibits from localities within an accessible distance. But, though only partial, it may be very valuable as far as it goes, and if the annual show is held successively at different localities, a large area of pastoral territory may in a few years have been made contributory to the general stock of knowledge.

It is worth while, however, in view of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of more property as the parties of the difficulty of the difficulty of the parties of the difficulty of the dif

It is worth while, however, in view of the diffi-culty of moving prize stock very long distances, to consider whether it would not be practicable to give prizes for fleeces. This would not be so satisfactory, of course, as exhibiting the wool on the animal's back, but it would be the next best thing. A fleece carefully laid out would tell its own tale to an experienced judge, and the exhibit would be rendered more complete if it were labelled with its weight, the weight of the animal from which it was taken. complete if it were labelled with its weight, the weight of the animal from which it was taken, the breed, noting as far as possible the degree of admixture with imported stock, and, if not a native of the locality where it was shorn, the number of years it had depastured there. Complete fleeces exhibited in this way would furnish a great fund of useful information. There would be openings, of course, for deceit if exhibitors were rogues, but it might be possible to some extent to guard against this by possible to some extent to guard against this by requiring that the animals should be shorn and the fleece be packed, and the package sealed, in the presence of a justice of the Peace, who should testify to the same. Even as it is, under should testify to the same. Even as it is, under the conditions of the show, as advertised, it is required that the exhibitors of living animals with their wool on, should produce a certificate stating when the sheep were last shorn, and make a declaration that they were honestly shorn in the usual manner. If falsehoods are supposed possible by exhibitors, therefore, there is room for expansion complete these is room. supposed possible by exhibitors, therefore, there is room for evasion even here; and it would only require an extension of the precautions taken to apply them to the case of fleeces alone. At any rate it would be worth while to try, and see if the plan could not be carried out, because it would so much enlarge the area from which contributions to the show could be drawn. If fleeces, as well as sheep, were admissible for prizes, we might get them sent down from widely distant parts of Australia. Some would come parhaps from the outer stations in the north and north-west of South Australia—the country so recently opened up by exploration; some would come from the Darling, some from the Maranos, some perhaps from the Burdekin, as well as from all the well-known and long settled parts of Australia. It might be possible to make a pretty complete show of fleeces, not only as illustrative of the different varieties of breed, but as illustrative also of the different climates. New England and Maneroo are very the show could be drawn. If fleeces, as well as breed, but as illustrative also of the different climates. New England and Mansroo are very different in climate to the Barwin and the Dar-ling. It is highly important that connoisseurs in wool should have opportunities of comparing side by side fleeces produced in different lati-tudes and in different elevations. It is only by such comparisons that we shall be able to determine what variations in the quality of wood are due to local peculiarities of climate. At present these points are all shrouded in doubt, and it is only by successive years of intelligent and methodical observation on sufficient data that sound conclusions can be established.

It has been hinted latterly that the northern limit of wool-culture has been now pretty nearly attained—that signs of degeneracy in the quality of the wool from flocks in the far north have been detected by the brokers, and that even the sheep taken northward to the Gulf of Carpentaria by M'KINLAY W M'RINLAY were observed to have suffered some unfavourable change. Considering the present tendency to move northward in the wake of exploration, it is highly desirable that more should be known on this point. If the suspicion of deterioration is greundless it should be exploded; if there is any truth in it, the exact measure of that truth should be determined.

It was stated recently in a Queensland journal that a comparison of the exports and the statistics of live stock showed that the heavier than the average in Queensland; and it has also been stated that one of the largest squatters in Queensland has been importing a considerable number of rams, for his stations there, from South Australia. Given, a certain quality in the wool, of course the heavier the fleece the better. An intercolonial exhibition of fleeces would help to shew whether there were great differences in the quality and quantity of wool produced per sheep in the different colonies, and whether these variations were owing to differences in the breed or to local differences in climate and

The art of wool-growing in Australia has still to attain perfection. There is wide scope for observation, for comparison, for discussion, for induction. Recent controversies on the subject have shewn what opposite and contradictory notions are held, even by those who have had years of experience. But the experience has hitherto been too limited and too marrow.

Every man has gone on the basis of his own theory; there has scarcely been opportunity for correcting the errors of those theories by the exhibition of results obtained under oppo-

site treatment.

Annual exhibitions both of sheep and of weel, will do much towards dissipating ignorance and correcting the errors of those whose knowledge is only partial. They will also have the valuable result of awakening enquiry, of stimblating closer and more sustained observation, and of making that observation more systematic and methodical, and therefore, more useful. They will also promote emulation among woolgrowers, and raise the reputation, as well as increase the profitableness, of their pursuit. site treatment

THE CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES. DIFFERENCE of arrangement in the tables of the respective censuses precludes more than a very limited comparison between one year and another in regard to the native countries of our

population.

The broad distinction between the numbers born in the colony and those born elsewhere may be shown for every census during the last twenty years, except that of 1856. The progress of the two classes is shown below.

THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY	WHEN	R, 1841-	-61.		major
			Increase in 1		
	1541.	1851,	1861.	Persons	P
Tue PortLation	126,539	187,243	350,860	294,821	1
New South Wales Elsewhere	29,396 97,148	81,391 105,852 Proportion	160,398 190,562	150,902 93,419	
The Population	1,000	1,000	1,000		
New South Wales Elsewhere	232 768	435 565	457 543		
The increase	of ob		1-1 L	None Transco	0.2

The increase of the colonial-born compared with that of the other portion of the population is very remarkable, being 130,900 persons against 93,400, or 45 per cent. against 96 per cent. During the last twenty years the natives have multiplied five and a half fold; the others scarcely twofold. Of every thousand persons in the colony twenty years ago, 232 were natives; of every thousand now, 457 are natives.

The describation of the compared of 1841 and

The classification of the censuses of 1851 and 1861 admits of a more extended comparison.

Table 33.—Born in New South Walbs, other British Dominions, and Poreign Countries, 1851 and 1861.

Proportions
1851, 1861, 1861, 1861
THE POPULATION... 187,243 350,860 1000 1000
Birth-place.

Content countries. 2,651 (c)23,818 14 68
United Kingdom.
England and Wales. 51,680 85,630 275 244
Scotland. 10,907 18,222 59 52
Ireland. 38,659 54,829 206 156

During the past ten years, notwithstanding the large immigration attracted by our gold-fields, the proportion of natives has advanced from 435 to 457 in 1000 of the population. The proportion of foreigners has grown from 14 to 68. The ratio of the several divisions of the United Kingdom has declined:—the Englishborn have declined 32 in the 1000, the Scotch 7, the Irish 50.

The birth-places specified in the returns for 1861 are in some respects so new as to require a table for that year exclusively, which is here

TABLE 34.—BIRTH-PLACES SPECIFED IN THE CENSU Total British | Total British | 327,042 | Fereign countries | 23,818 | Australasia | -(6) | New South Wales | 160,298 | Tasmanis | 1,363 | Western Australia | 497 | Victoria | 1,802 | Queenaland | 322 | New Zealand | 671 | Foreign countries | (c) | China | 12,988 | France | 690 | China | 10,067 | France | 690 | China | 1,067 | Kliswhere | 3,406 | Of every thousand persons in the

Of every thousand persons in the colony 68 are foreigners, the other 932 being Britishborn; and of these 932, more than half, are natives of the Australian colonies. Of the native Australians, 457 in the thousand were born in New South Wales, 13 per thousand in the sister colonies. The number of Chinese resident amongst us, nearly 13,000, constitutes about 4 per cent. of our population; all other foreigners about 3 per cent.

No. X .- OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

The distributions under the head of Occupa-tions comprise, in the returns of the last two censuses, a class of employments not known in the colony at any earlier period, namely, that of Gold Miners. TABLE 35 .- OCCUPATIONS IN 1856 AND 1861.

VI. Providers of food, drinks, viii. Mining 1508, unmarked artificers 17,326viii. Mining 4,851
IX. Agriculture 16,728 12,387 .. 14,507

| 1X. Agriculture | 16,728 | X. Pastoral | 12,387 | XI. Horticulture and winegrowing | 1,219 | XII. Unshilled labourers | 15,446 | XIII. Domestic servants | 16,686 | XIV. Besfaring persons | 2,145 | XV. Persons receiving public gratuitious support | 1,030 | XVI. All others, including children | 170,868 | Sub-Clauses | 170,868 | XII. Learned Professions :— | Clerical | 293 | Logal | 233 | Logal | 233 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 2,027 13,047 83,458 3,141 2,013 Legal 233 Medical 441 432 534 VIII. Mining:

In Gold. 4,451 20,365
In the inferior Motals 29 38
In Coal. 371 979
XIII. Domestic Servants:

Mates. 4,311 6,631
Pemaits 12,375 70,827

engaged in agriculture has doubled. Domestic servants have increased five-fold. The proportions which the numbers of per-sons of the learned professions and domestic servants bear to the whole community are given

TABLE 36.—PROPESSIONAL PERSONS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN PROPERTIES TO ALL OTHER PER-

| 1856. | One Clerical Person to | 907 | One Legal Person to | 1141 | One Medical Person to | 693 | One Domestic Bervant to | 15

Clerical and medical persons have not quite kept pace with the population. Practitioners in the law have outstripped it. The return of domestic servants exhibits so startling a discrepancy that one cannot but doubt its correctness.

(a) Including 80¢ persons whose birth-place is not specified.
(b) The colonies (New Zealand excepted) are here arranged in the creter of their dates of establishment on separate colonies, vir New Scotth Walter, 1789; Thumania, 1885; Western, Australia 1897; South Australia, 1886; Victoria, 5851; Quagnillad, 1890.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE. Thursday evening

were a variety of amusements.

The coffining of Burke and Wills, yesterday night was an affecting ceremony, Burke's nurse assisting.

Bush fires have been very prevalent.

In the cricket match, Gentlemen v. Players, the ormer made 58 in their first innings, and the latter 20 with six wickets down. The attendance wa

The escorts have brought down 21,000 ounces The Bendigo meeting to express sympathy with the Governor was a partial failure. The people at the meeting were nearly divided between Barkly and

ADELAIDE.

At the races the Trial Stakes were won by Enfield, Lady Lake second, Conderella third. The Derby was won by Lord of the Isles, Encounter being second. The Hurdle Race - Longbow first, and

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Another year has passed. The hopes that were entertained when the year was young, have, perhaps, crumbled into dust—some have been realised; the fears have, perchance, been shewn to have been vain, the reality may have even exceeded the anticipation, or, worse than all, the departed year may have left a legacy of dread for the year to come. How few have found in the bye-gone year the realization of thos anticipations, whether of good or ill, which were entertained when it had seen but its first day. This is moralising, but who can help moralising on the borders of that measure by which amongst mortals time is meted. The school secaped stripling of 1862 may in the past twelve months have merged into the youthful gent: of 1863, and with the fastness which marks the present generation may see nothing but good in the vest gone by. He is mounting the hill, and as he accends the colours of the surrounding landscape grow richer and richer on his sight. But how about those who have gained the summit, and are treading with cautious steps the downward way. Dimmer and dimmer grows the light around them, and when the great milestone of Time, the New Year's Day, is reached, they but too often look back with sorrow upon the weary way they have passed, and forward with anything but hope upon the darkening road before them.

The thousands who left Sydney yesterday, in every direction, North, South, East, and West, and all the intermediate points of the compass included, seemed to have but few of these sombre thoughts amongst them; and yet it would not be an uninteresting subject of enquiry to the metaphysician, to note how far the minds of the many had been influenced by the day. We cannot imagine an intelligent man passing from one year into another without some feeling of regret for the days that have gone, and without some feeling of regret for the days that have gone, and without some fregret for the days that have gone, and without some them in the south of the same had been influenced by the day. We cann

pichic assumes, down even to the dry fowl and still drier bread of the hostelry, it is in every form Australian.

Yesterday was by no means behind the New Year's Days that had preceded it; on the contrary, we may almost say that the number of allurements held out in every direction to the pleasure seeker were greater than they have ever yet been. Not the least amongst the signs of the times, were the number of Temperance festivals provided in the shape of excursions by land and by water, music, dancing, tea drinking, and grand procession. Then again several of the Young Men's Societies of Sydney have of late years provided a day's rational amusement for each recurring holiday. To these hundreds resort, and are thereby kept from swelling the crowds at other places, and perhaps generating riot and disorder. Steamers bound in all directions were leaving the Circular Quay every few minutes—up the harbour, down the harbour, into Middle Barbour, beyond the Heads, everywhere within reasonable reach were steamers bound.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.

The sixth Annual Hunter's Hill Amateur Begatta was celebrated yeaterday, with a success equal to, if not in greater degree than, the events of former years. Indeed, this periodical holiday fets seems to have gradually acquired a large amount of influential patronage. The steaments which left Sydney for the scene of the sports were well filled, and the points and grassy slopes adjacent to Hunter's Hill were crowded with spectators; whilet the river for a mile above and below was alive with small craft, whose white sails, together with the bright coloured distinguishing flags, which were constantly flitting about the waters, gave picture-queness and animation to the pretty scenery of the locality. The committee, among whom Mr. Jules Joseph appeared to be most active—possibly more on account of the offices he held, for

many other members were present lending their countenance and assistance—were most happy in their arrangements, the only drawback, if it can with justice be so called, being that the flagsdip was somewhat overcrowded, although they had secured the mondous and well-appointed stamer the City of Newcastle for the occasion. Among the company on board were many of our most influential citizens, and a lerge proportion of the fair sex.—The Band of the 12th Regiment played during the day an excellent selection of music, and sang some of the choruses to Ethiopian melodies, with a good deal of vixedity. In the cabin, refreshment was provided on a liberal scale, even in proportion to the large demand. At luncheon the chair was taken by Mr. Joubert. There were no formal speeches, but several French geatlemen who were present, called upon the chairman to request that humpers might be drawn in honour of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, with a voriferous accompaniment of "Vive L'Empereur".

In the programme of the regatts proper, there were notiferous accompaniment of "Vive L'Empereur".

In the programme of the regatts proper, there were notiferous accompaniment of "Vive L'Empereur".

In the programme of the regatts proper, there were pulling contests—with four-oursed gigs, skiffs with pair of sculls; a tub race; skiffs with two pair of sculls; and conswain, and salling contests—with open salling boats (not exceeding a scale, even when yellow the proper, there were pulling dungies under canvas) belonging to the Australian vach Squaltens, and the perfect success of the scull of the paramatic and Lane Cove Rivers. The aquatic enter-tainments were brought to a conclaints on the heart hand to the close of

TERTOTAL PROCESSION.

TRETOTAL PROCESSION.

Some of the total abstainers from intoxicating drinks in Sydney determined to celebrate the incoming of the now year with a tectotal procession, and accordingly made arrangements for it yesterday morning. Those who approved of the view of the originators of this movement, assembled at the Haymarket at ten o'clock in the morning, and were met by three of the Bands of Hope, the Gippa-street (Pandington) Band of Hope, the Gippa-street (Pandington) Band of Hope, and that connected with the Cty Mission Chapel in Sussex-street. The procession, having been formed, proceeded down George-street, headed by a band of music, each Band of Hope having a distriguishing banner. On reaching the northern part of the city, the procession marched into the Domain where a halt took place, and the juveniles were served with refreabments. At two o'clock, the procession was signin formed and proceeded to Hyde Park, where an open air meeting for the advocacy of temperance principles was held. The proceedings were presided over by the Rev. R. Harrley, and the people were addressed by Messra. Winter, Pidgeon, Thomas, and Carr. In connection with this demonstration a meeting was held in the Sussex-street City Mission Chapel in the evening when a number of disselving views were exhibited to large and apparently well pleased audience.

CREMORNE.

The smusements provided at this neat little spot obtained their full amount of patronage yesterday; although in the forenoon the muster seemed but small, the attendance towards the evening incressed. The little steamers were busily engaged in conveying passengers to and fro the whole day, and until midnight were kept plying. After dusk there was a grand display of fireworks. Over the arch at the end of the pier the word "Welcome" was illuminated by various coloured lampe. An efficient band was engaged, and walts, polks, and quadrille kept up with unflagging spirit in the rotunds, and the whole affair seemed to give general satisfaction.

The day was brilliantly fine. Burning hot until a little after noon, when a cool breeze set in; but as the sun declined, thundar clouds were seen gathering up on all sides, but luckily these did not pour out their fury in waters streams upon the city, until after eight colored as homes. CREMORNE.

WATSON'S BAY.

The usual steamers were kept going to and from this favourite locality throughout yesterday, and the many sports provided were taken advantage of. The day being as pleasant as could possibly be desired, and the numbers of persons who visited Watson's Bay seemed to be greater than to any of the other places—certainly the unpleasantness of crossing the Heads is avoided by taking this trip, and likewise the charge being one-half is an inducement likely to be encouraged.

MANLY BRACH.

MANLY BEACH.

This beautiful watering-place, usually resorted to by so many holiday-seckers, was not so well patronised on the occasion of the new year as on other holidays, whether it was owing to excursionists seeking change of scenery or choosing a place nearer home can be but a surmise. On board the Morpoth, the Volunteer Astillery band played incressarily whilst dancing was kept up vigorously on the bridge. Aunt Sally made her appearance at Manly in full crinoline grace, and induced many persons to enter into the speculation.

speculation.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION TO MIDDLE
HARBOUR.

The members and friends of the Balmain Temperance
Society devoted the holiday, resterday, to an excursion to Middle Harbour. The steamer New Moon had been engaged by Mr. Ronald for the trip; but, shortly before the hour announced for the recreation to the first country. The steamer New Moon had been engaged by Mr. Ronald for the trip; but, shortly before the hour announced for the recreation to shore and could not be floated in time for the excursion. In this dilemma an application was made to Mr. Perdiriat, who at once placed at the disporal of the Temperance Society the steamers Alma and Waterman, which, being smaller vessels than the one at first engaged, had to make double trips. The steamers were crowded, and conveyed altogether about three hundred and fifty persons. The destination of the party was Rosherville, and, on arriving there, they betcok themselves to fishing, cricket, swinging, kissin-the-ring, and other amusements, in which the juvenilles, who formed a large proportion of the party, indulged with much zest. The excursion passed off very pleasantly, and no accident of any kind occurred to mar the day's enjoyment. The last batch of excursionists returned to Sydney at half-past seven the pleasure of the holiday. The affair was under the management of a committee, commisting of the teachers, of Mr. E. Pritchard, the superintedent of the school at Waterloo.

EXCURSION TO BROKEN BAY.

The Illawarra Steam Navigation Company provided for the recreation to the recreation of the inhabitants an excursion to Sunth Jerus and Waterloo.

Bourks-struct Cononned Lecturistor Tensor Ten

EXCURSION TO EROKEN BAY.

The Illawarra Steam Navigation Company provided for the recreation of the inhabitants an excursion to the beautiful harbour of Broken Bay. The fine steamer Kembla was advertised to start from the Phonix Wharf, at a quarter past ten, but there being, as usual, a number of dilatory passengers, she was detained till nearly eleven o'clock. The delay, however, afforded the excursionists the opportunity of seeing the yacht squadron proceeding in beautiful order to the Hunter's Hill Regatta, and it afforded much gratification to observe the regular distances and the discipline that were maintained by the yachta, conspicuous smongst which was that of the vice-commodore. The Kembla, having on board about three hundred passengers, proceeded rapidly down the harbour, and soon after clearing the Heads fell in with a stiff northesester, and the usual consequences ensued. It would passegrs, proceeded rapidly down the harbour, and passegrs, proceeded rapidly down the harbour, and soon after clearing the Heads fell in with a stiff northesester, and the usual consequences ensued. It would be vain to tell of the distress which overwhelmed at least two-thirds of the company:—ladies, before blooming with hope and anticipations of pleasure, put on a cadaverous hue, exhibited signs of internal convulsions, and shortly disappeared from the deck; the gentlemen, though manfully holding out for some time while watching the ladies' discomfiture, were unable to repress the yawns indicative according to those with watching the ladies' discomfiture, were unable to repress the yawns indicative according to those with watching the ladies' discomfiture, were unable to repress the yawns indicative according to incipient nausea, and the deck was at length stream with sufferer, their dismal plight affording a source of amusement and ridicale to those who escaped the sickness. After a passage of an hour and a half the Kembla arrived within the beautiful harbour of Broken Bay. Mr. Ross came off to the steamer, bringing a pilot, under whose direction the Kembla proceeded for several miles up the harbour. Those of the passengers were left at a jetty, a proposing to view the far-famed cave, but they did not seen the River Hawkesbury round Millet Island, affording to those who keeps the process of Sydagy, proposing to view the far-famed cave, but they did not the guidance of the pilot round Scotland Laland and the River Hawkesbury round Millet Island, affording to those who remained on board an excellent view of the magnificent scenery presented in every direction. It was stated in the advertisement of the extension that fishing would be one of the recreations available; but none of the passengers seemed inclined to throw out a line, otherwise, a fair amount of sport and the process of the pilot round Scotland Laland also the process of the pilot round Scotland Laland affording to those who keeps the process of the

PARRAMATTA RACES.

The Parramatameeting, in celebration of the opening of the new year, commenced yesterday, and drew a tolerably good attendance; the muster including many visitors from Sydney and the surrounding districts. One drawback to the perfect success of the taces—we may say the only drawback, was the intease heat of the weather, which sorely incommoded the pleasure seekers, and transformed into an absolute toil what would otherwise have been a decided pleasure. The inconvenience was not without some advantage. The inconvenience was not without some advantage roaring trade, the calls for pale ale, ginger-beer, and emonade being almost incessant from the commencement to the close of the day's running. So far as the sports were concerned, everything passed off satistatorily, there being no complaints of four play, no disputes, and little or no cause for the interference of the police, whose only duy consisted in keeping the course, and preventing any overcrowding of the saddlimp paddock as the competing horses came to weigh. We append an account of the first day's running.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of £30, with a sweep of two sovereigns each; for all maiden horses up to the time of entrance; one event. twice rought the distance and ferin, set the.

Matthew's bg. Billy, 7 si. th. 5 s. Betting: 3 to 2 on Billy. The fawurite got a little the worst of it in the start, the mare naking the running at a severe pace. Jerrawang on very gamely, but was unable to catch her, thoughhe had not much difficulty in disposing of Billy, whose he defeated for the second place by a copple of lengths.

The second heat was but a repetition of the first, the only difference being a change is the respective positions of Billy and Jerrawang.

This brought the first day's sport to a close.

Redfern, and of Mr. Nutter, the superintendent of the school at Waterloo.

BOURES-STEET CONORBGATENAL SARBATH-SCHOOL.

RECURSION.—The Bourke-street Congregational Sabbath-school, in connection with the pastorate of the Rev. T. Johnson, want for an ecursion up-the Parramatta River, yesterday, in the Pelican steamer. The steemer left the wharf at Weelloomooloo Bay, at an early hour—having on board 200 children, and about 150 teachers and frends. The steamer soon arrived at the place of its destination—a commodisus spot at Pive Dock—and, having leaded at Mr. Wright's wharf, proceeded forthwith to enjoy themselves. There was planty of good cheer for all, and in apite of the intense heas, every body semed to enter into the festive arrangements with hearty good will. After due attention to creature comforts, the company amused themselves with various sports throughout the day until it became time to think of returning to Sydney. The steamer left Mr. Abercrombie's Wharf with the party shortly after dusk, and proceeded homewards. As the Pelican-passed the entrance to Darling Harbour the sky became rapidly overcast, a thunderstorm bursting over the excursionists as they came up Woolloomooloo Bay. They landed safely at about nine o'clock, having spent a pleasant day, with the solitary drawback, however, of having been drenched with rain at its conclusion.

The TEMPERANCE HALL, Daranty in the even-

the greensward, but the smart thunder-shower that passed over the city forced these to take shelter with the rest under the capacious roof of the hall. The Rev. Mr. Sheridan addressed a few observations to the assemblage, wishing all present a "happy new year," and alluding also to the great success of the gathering, which had been organised tomske up, in some degree, for the disappointment on Boxing-day. The band played some lively music, and about half-past nine the proceedings terminated. It was announced that another picnic down the harbour, in connection with the Facred Heart Young Men's Society, would take place on Anniversaty Day.

**BESTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.*

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Baraar, at 11 o'clock, Sundries.

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Earthenware.

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND LAZARUR.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ash Planks, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Tiles.

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hossel Town Timber.

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Earthenware.

MESSRR. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Joseph Company of the Sale of the Sa

CRICKET. A match was played on New Year's Day at the Orwell Ground, Glamors, between eleven of the Orwell Club and eleven of the Pyrmont Club, which was determined in favour of the Orwells, with 26 runs to spare. The following is the score:—Orwell, first innings, 53; second innings, 31; total, 134. Pyrmont, first innings, 35; second innings, 73; total, 108.

unanimously.

Residentian.—Mr.: Alexander Dick, who has accepted an appointment under Mr. Torrens' Act, resigned his seat on Wednesday, as member for the electoral District of Liverpool Plains.

The LATE DB. Houston.—As, from the wording of the paragraph in our issue of the 29th ultimo, announc-ing the sudden decease of this gentleman, much mis-conception appears to have arisen as to the cause of death, we are requested to state that having for conception appears to have arisen as to the cause of death, we are requested to state that, having for some time previously suffered from symptoms of lead-poisoning (no doubt, from the use of water impregnated with that substance), he was suddenly attacked, on the morning of the 25th, with acute lead cole, and that although apparently relieved on the evening of the 27th, inflammation, accompanied by incessant bilious vomiting, set in, which terminated fatally on the 18th ultime.

UTERNING A FORGERY.—At the Police Court, East Maitland, on Tuesday, before Mr. E. D. Day, police nagistrate, Patrick, Hutchison, of West Maitland, ras charged with uttering a forgery. Mr. Mullen appeared for the prosecution. Sergeant Halls deposed that the drienlant was given into his enstody that morning by Mr. Greville, manager of the Joint Stock Bank, on a charge of uttering a forged order for \$165, purporting to be signed by Philip Hughes; he was gene into witness' custody at the police barracks; the defendant, when apprehended, said to Mr. Greville, that he could give him security for £500, and begged of his not to give him in charge; there was some other concentration between them, but that was the substance of what Mr. Hutchison said. William Charles Greille deposed that he was manager of the Joint Stock Bank, and knew the defendant, who kept an account at the bank; the document produced was a promasory note, dated the 20th of October, 1862, for £165, at four months, purporting to be in favour of P. Hatchison, and bearing the signature of Philip Hughs; the bill was put into the bank, and discount on the 20th October, and the proceeds placed to Mr. Hutchison's credit; from a suspicion witness entertased in reference to the signature to the bill, he called upon Mr. Hughes, and afterwards upon Mr. Hughes sign the document, and he said yes; defendant the invited witness to talk the natter over with him is his room, which he (witness) declined to do; witness then proceeded to the police barracks, and defendant fillowed him, and witness gave him in charge; Mr. Hughes sign the document, and he said yes; defendant the invited witness to talk the natter over with him is his room, which he (witness) declined to do; witness the proceeded to the police barracks, and defendant \$100 the £165 he, unsuature produced was not to ruin his family by prosecuting him—observing that he (witness) wascel lower to the bill and that made by Mr. Hughes were quite different. Cross-camined by defendant; witness held deeds belonging t

own possession. He was willing to make over that property to trustees to meet anything that might be owing by him. Mr. Milen applied for a remand on the ground that there were other charges against the defendant. The Benei remanded him till Friday next.—Maitland Ensign. next.—Mailland Ensign.

Bufford Basign.

Magga Magga Express, Deember 26.

Serillaranova, December 26.

Serillaranova, December 26.—The recent showers have caused but a slight aleviation of the disastrous effects of the drought. Havesting is now well night completed, the yield is muchbelow the usual average. A most disheartening state of things now amongst our agriculturists. The thinder storm on Saturday night has left around Shellhabour undoubted indications of the power and danger of the electric fluid. Several trees were struck beween the Stoney range and the estate of Mr. T. A. Riddall. One of the trees near the foot of the Stoney range was completely shattered; the chimney of a hut upon the Messrs. Dunster's land was also strak, and the material of which it was built scattered though the hut. Near Mr. John Evan's residence a tree was riven down the centre, one portion of it ton up by the roots, and other parts of it scattered wer the paddock in Curaarno the Murray.—The remarks we made

other parts of it scattered are the paddock in different directions.

CLEARING THE MURHAY.—The remarks we made on this subject more than a nonth since, seem to have travelled about the country, and again returned to the place from which they started. In half a dozen places persons seem now suddenly inbued with the notion that the clearing of the Murray is a natural consequence of the extension of the Victorian line of railway to Echuce, if we donot wish to be out of the world altogether; and that he must agitate for the one, in the hope of using it as lever to raise the exertions of our own Government is the other matter of the Southern line from Sydney. We certainly want one of the two to be pushes forward a little, and, possibly, should not complain both were accomplished. We understand that aublic meeting is to be held next week in Albury with reference to the long promised Governmental aid by clearing the Matray.—Albury Bonner, of Saturday.

3 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON—At the Bailway Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Produce.

MENSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Siops, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Produce.

MESSRS. BUBT AND O.—At their Baraar, at 11 o'clock, Roises, Drays, Carts, Harness, &c.

O. R. BRSWORTH

Sherpskins,—About the same, but fallmongers are not so keen in their biddings.

Tailow,—This market is not so firm, the near approach of the termination of the old year prevents the trade purchasing, and the oldy lots worth recording have been sold privately at from 524 to £35 % of per ton for best boiled in 2rds, and these prices would not have been realised had not orders arrived from the neighbouring colonies. The quotations are £35 so to £35 los for mixed, which that quality beef in quoted £5 to £35 los. Mutton none.

Hides.—Bince last report there have been no hides offered for sale by nuction, prices are therefore nominally the same as before.

Visit From the Minister for Public Works, will arrive in Singleton to-morrow, accompanied by Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief. After inspecting the various public works now in progress in this neighbourhood, namely—the railway works, the building-low bing rected at the railway cerminus, and will select a site for the new public buildings about to be erected in hingdom, for the courchouse, post-office, and telepring the courthouse, post-office, and telepring the court of the cou

of these aboriginals, and thus made warm friends, where he had feared enemies.

State of Matters at Murrhaushi.—There has been a great failing of the crops now for two years. At present we have no feed, and a great scarcity of water; in fact, the cattle are dying everywhere. Provisions have not as yet increased in price, but at the present high rate of carriage a rise must take place. Rain is now (December 27) pouring down, and never was it more needed. There is every prospect of its continuing, and if so, it will make the hearts of hundreds joyful on New Year's Day.

Galvanier Corrugated Iros, Galvanied Iron Tiles, Ash Phacha, de.—Builders, Contractors, Ironnongers, and others, are reconstituted in the selection of the continuing of the principle of the selection of the continuing.

Without any reserve—Alex.

Without any reserve—Alex.

We are requested by Resear Charles Heiser and Ca. to direct the attention of Warehousenes, Drenger, and the trade, to their safe of grey calicons, damaged fannels, open docks, &c., &c., his day, at eleven o'clock, at their Rooms, Fiti-stree;

PORT MACQUARIE.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

IN NOTICING the beautiful specimen of the white heron, or Australian egret, in your issue a few weeks since, it was stated that it came from Port Curtis, and that it was shot there by Mr. Horatio Tozer. This is a mistake. It was purchased by Mr. Tozer, who took it to Sydney from Port Macquarie, not Port Curtis. The bird was shot on the banks of the Illustings by Master Frank Webber.

Mr. Tozer is giving a course of lectures on various subjects, drawing the attention of the young people of this district to the advantages arising from the study of Nature and Nature's works, and forcibly pointing out how much more satisfactory and instructive are such studies to the too common and permicious practice of reading trasky novels. His illustrations with the microscope, and such chemical experiments as were applicable to the subjects laids bfore them, were as interesting as they were instructive. Mr. Tozer tock the opportunity of drawing the attention of the rising generation to the comparison between the advantages they now had, to the period when he came to the colony (1828), that in many parts of the interior there were neither schools nor books; that he himself had never been to school, and was self-taught, having had to work his way through life unsided and unassisted by the advantages of that education within their reach, and at their very doors; and that they would find not only great advantages to their future life, by the study of such subjects as geology, chemistry, astronomy, or any of the sciences embraced in natural philosophy, but it would be a pleasurable pastime; that every leaf or flower of the field, a pebble from the brook, the birds of the sir, or fish of the sea, have each in themselves a study for estay enquiring mind, that the animalculae in a drop of waver as well as the larger and better known animals of the forest and sea, were alike the works of the Creator and worthy their consideration and reflection.

I learn from the Wilson River, a tributary of

PERL RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOWLING ALLEY POINT, DECEMBER 26.— Christmas is over, and a very dull one it has been with us—
10. sports of any description—nothing to be seen to indicate that the happiest time in all the year was with us. We had a thunder ator a late on that afternoon, with a splendid shower of rain, while yesterday and to-day has deen dull and cloudy, with fine refreshing showers. It has done a vast deal of good. The grass, which a few days back looked as if it had come out of a furnace, is now springing up as fresh and green as an emeraid. The gardens begin to wear a more natural hue than they have for months past. Any wegetable that had not been sorched at the root before is now springing up beautiful.

The potato crop, so far, is a complete failure here this season. The tops have kept a fine dark green colour all through the dry weather, but the postatoes at the roots do not much exceed mareles in size, while in almost every instance the second growth was upon them by the first of December. Before this rain came we had three weeks of the hottest weather I have experienced for many years. The sky is now clear again, but I suppose we will have a few tolerably cool days after this. We require three times the amount of rain we have had yet; nevertheless, we ought to be very thankful.

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of rain we have had yet; nevertheless, we ought to be very thankful.

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THE LANCAUMING CAPTER (From Monday's Argus.)
THE telegram has depicted the Sydney public as greatly angered by what has been termed the misapplication of the splendid contribution of New South Wales to the Lancashire Relief Fund. The Sydney was to correct our first im-The telegram has depicted the Sydney public as greatly angered by what has been termed the misapplication of the splendid contribution of New South Wales to the Lancashire Relief Fund. The Sydney papers, however, enable us to correct our first impression, if not of the extent, at least of the justice, of this cry of indignation carried along the telegraphic wires. One journal re-echoes the measureless condemnation of the excited contributors, which the Herald moderates by bringing facts and common sense to bear upon the subject. The Herald's contemporary adopts, as a settled fact, the objections of those fairly represented by one of its correspondents, who will have it that the money which was intended "to provide, as far as it would go, food for those thousands of poor starving creatures whese sufferings so strongly excited our warmest sympathies," has been expended in "buying school-desks and branding children, who are already, unfortunately, too sufficiently branded by their hollow syes and wasted forms;" and who assumes that "not one farthing has been spent for food." This misrepresentation of the plan of distribution followed by the Central Executive Committee at Maschester—to whom, as we are told by Mr. Justice Wise, in a letter printed in to-day's Argus, sre confided subscriptions from all parts of Great Britain, to whom the Cotton District Relief Fund of £47,000 has been handed over: and to whom even Liverpool deems it best to send £30,000, rather than set up any separate sgency of its own—the Herald, who at first seem disposed to take up the cry of "misspiplication," does its best to correct. In the name of all that is really charitable, we are anxious to aid in the removal of an impression calculated to do incalculable harm among the thousands in these colonies who have nobly contributed to the relief of the distressed Lancashire operative, among the recipients of that charity in England, and among the contributors to sny future collection of a similar nature, if any such be unhapply called for. They

The preserve without pauperising the Lancashire operatives, who are ready to do any honest hard work which is not degrading, and who, in the midst of their trouble, still retain their manly dignity, and seem to have as their watch word, "Never give up." But the best answer to the objections to this method of saving them from the demoralising influence of idleness, is that the working classes themselves originated it; and thus is shown to be the case by Mr. Wise, who asks, is this not true charity: Clearly it is, since by it "a vast amount of physical suffering is relieved in a manner most especially pleasing to the distressed themselves."

All this Mr. Justice Wise, as one of the subscribers, endeavoured, with the utmost moderation and good sense, to make plain to a noisy meeting, held in Sydney on December 22nd, but it was with the greatest difficulty he obtained a hearing, and the hearing he did obtain was of the noisiest and most irregular and intermittent kind. A resolution was moved, declaring "that, in the opinion of this meeting, the funds subscribed by the subscribers of the Winted Kingdom, have not been appropriated in the manner intended by the subscribers, or in accordance with the resolutions passed at the public meeting on the 19th of July last, or with the instructions conveyed in the letters from the treasurer and secretaries." To this Mr. Wise moved an amendment—"That this meeting admits that the money transmitted to England has been employed in relieving the distressed but it regreta that the money was not given in a more direct manner for the relief of the suffering." But the original resolution was curried by a large majority. It is needless to reproduce here any of the irrelavent ronsense talked by very reverend, reverend, and other grutemen at this meeting. All assumed that the money sent to England to feed the distressed operatives had been spent in buying desks and fitting upschool rooms, without any reference to their physical wants, although the real object and acope of these schools an

ABBRRATION OF THE COMPASS IN IRON VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Six.—A still more remarkable aberration of the compass than that mentioned by your correspondent exists on this coast within 150 miles of Sydney.

Al Bateman's Bay an iron vessel going up to the head of the bay would attes N.W.; W., and returning over the same greated, would steer B. 1N., or 45 degrees variation, that is, one-eighth (i) of the circle. This great aberration must arise from local causes of a very peculiar nature, and, if neglected, of course a vessel would be on shore.

A landsman may see how the conditions of the compass depend on the position of the ship by a simple experiment. Take a large oblong iron pot, suspend within it a compass the street one soil; place the pot north and south, then turn the pot round; and though exactly in the same line as hofore, it will be found that the needle does not point the same way. In one case the largest surface of iron is to the north, and in the other is the south of the compass. If the pot is turned east and west a still greater difference will be found, because the greater the angle of the ship to the needle the greater the erger.

Besider this, a difference in the abertstion of the compass. because the greater the angle of the company greater the error.

Besides this, a difference in the aberration of the company is produced by state-spheric changes and local attractions.

I am, Str. yours. &c.

READER.

To the Editor of the Heraid.

Six,—The Christian-like remarks expressed in your able leader on Christian Day perhaps tended, indirectly, is make many a poor man's hearth happy, by inciting an extension of purse-strings in his favour. Might a "poor relation" suggest, if not too last, that, on the coming New Year's Day, a powerful appeal to those immediately connected with others in a position of wealth and affluance, he made, and that when, in drinking the usual family toset, their hearts may be touched towards those of their relations who are sensity struggling for a crust, and battling against the bitter meals of selversity. How many such are there in all grades of society. The rich come down with their tens and hundreds of pounds in a public subscription list, but if one tithe only were bestowed on their porter relations—many of whom, perhaps, have been an equal, if not higher, position than themselves—what hope and joy would be diffused; and, with a few cheering words of encouragement; and a promise to sid in the advance of their struggles, how many would be saved from falling into reckless habits. Ah' who can tell but that life even might be asved. Exert your powerful influence. How much happinass, how much agonize the duties towards poor relations. Do unto all as you pray they would de unto you.

Mr. Editor, you will excuse these hints; and pray Heaven that you may act upon them.

A Musical Promov.—The French papers of last week gave the story of a strange and, in its way, touching police trial, worth recording on the chance of its being true. Platteux, a boy apprenticed to one Dervich, a turner, and bearing an excellent character, was brought into court for stealing an organ, deposited by a Piedmontese stroller in the passage of the house. The culprit's defence was that he could not resist the desire of borrowing it to make music with it. Dervich, the turner, attested in evidence that the boy's determined passion for music broke out in every conceivable form. Platreux could remember, said the master, and he could sing, every tune he had ever heard—saved up all his sous to buy a flageolet or pipe, or sny toy he could get a sound out of—and failing these, play at whisting to the leg of a table or chair, or other make-believe substitute lying about in the turner's abop. He had secretly possessed himself of the irresistible organ; and when the neighbours had complained of the noise coming out of the garret in the fifth storey after nine o'clock at night, he had covered it (he owned in his defence) with a quilt, so as to stiffe the sound—not so thoroughly though but that the Piedmontese, on returning and finding his treasure gone, was directed, by scraps of a known tune, to the place where the boy was enjoying himself. The magistrate, on the strength of the testimony artlessly given by the turner, the Piedmontese, and the offender, acquitted the boy of any intention to steal. Should the name of Platreux ever become famous in music, here is a table to range with those of the piliéred candle by which Sebastian Bach sat up to copy Buxtehude's fugues; and of the harpsichord clandextinely studied by Arne in the top storey of the upholsterer's warehouse in Covent Garden; and the thousand other devices of strong propensity under difficulties.—"Atteneum."

Carrot and Charcoal Poultice—A writer in the Working Famor says:—"In these days when

warehouse in Covent Garden; and the thousand other devices of strong propensity under difficulties.—
"Attenum."

Carrot and Charcoal Poulities—A writer in the Working Parmer says:—"In these days when wounds of every description abound, I feel that the publication of a very simple and efficacious prescription may not come amiss. About a year simos I had occasion to attend a man whose hand had been vary badly injured by a cutting machine. The wounds were washed and carefully dressed with adhesive plaster, but in the course of a few days became very much inflamed and swollen, so much so, indeed, that it was feared that the patient might be forced to lose his hand. There was also a great discharge of offensive matter; in feet, the odour from the hand was not disagreeable as to be almost unbearable. I had applied ordinary poultices, such as bread and milk, flaxased, &c., without success, and finally tried one made by grating boiled carrots to a pulp, and then stirring in sweet lard, and finally pulverised charcoal, in the proportien of one table-spoonful of charcoal to three of the pulp. This poultice was applied at night, moderately warm, and in the morning all disagreeable odour was gone, the inflammation very much reduced, and all the wounds evincing a more healthy condition. After a few applications, the healing was so far advanced that only simple bandages of linen greased with simple cerate were required. In cases, as with wounded soldiers sent on to our hospitals, where the bandages have been on so long as to become offensive and stiffened with cosquisted blood, this charcoal poultice applied for a few bours before attempting to remove the bandage will prove a great assistant, both to the sufferer and the nurse."

The Con.—Like several other marine fish, the cod can be kept in a pond, provided the water is salt; and if the pond should communicate with the sea, those fishes can be readily fattened for the table. It is found that under this treatment the cod is firmer, thicker, and heavier in proportion to its

To-DAY, being New Year's Day, has been ob

served as a general holiday.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 29th The Argus reports as follows :ultimo. The Argus reports as follows:—

There has not been supthing doing to-day in the shipment of gold. All branches of the wholesale trade have been alike almost closed to business since Christmas Bys., The banks are buyers of all parcels of gold offering at rates based on £3 14s.94. for standard gold. The export duty chargeable on gold is 2s, per ounce until the lat of January, now approaching, when it will be reduced to la. 6d. per ounce.

The banks' quotations of exchange and discount stand at sixty days' draft on England at par, and thirty days' at a half per cant; sight, at one per cent.

Since the publication of our monthly summary on Wednesday last, the observance of the holidays of the season has been the chief occupation. In the stock and share market but little has been done during the week.

Our dates from South Australia are to the 23rd of December. The following is from the

been done during the week.

Our dates from South Australia are to the 23rd of December. The following is from the Register of the 19th of December:—

Farmers still very busily employed reaping, and in consequence but little grain has been brought to market, nor is it likely that much will be livery is therefore unaltered. Flour is neglected, and there are no sales to report; but the price is desidedly lower than it was last week. Flour: Silk-dressed, may be obtained at prices varying from £19 for to £11 les, according to brand. Wheat: Sales of new continue to be made at about 4s 5d per bushel for export, and one sale of old has taken place at 4s 8d. Town buyers give about 4s 4d for dry loads. Bran continues accarca, and prices are about 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel. Barley and oats. There is no alteration to note. Farm and dairy produce: There is a good sale of cheese of prime quality. Butter is analized in value. Eggs are in demand, after being so long neglected, and the price has suddenly atvanced 100 per cent. Bancos and hans the sum of the price has suddenly atvanced 100 per cent. Bancos and hans the sum of the price has suddenly atvanced 100 per cent. Bancos and hans limited. Copper is still £81 per ton at the Fort. Woo! There have been no auction sales, and prices are much the same as last week. English news makes sellers very firm in their demands. General Merchandise: There has been another cargo of sugar disposed of by auction this week. Prices are decidedly decilining, and the trade is now fully supplied. Corn sacks have not been sfected by the arrival of the mail, but are selling at 1s6 6d to 15e per doze, which is about their former value. Wire has advanced, and is now worth about £1s 19s to £15 per ton. With the above exceptions there is nothing clee which calls for remark.

The same journal of the 23rd says:—

The Argus says: We have Mauritius news to the 15th November. The Commercial Gazette of that date has the following relative to the

Total shipped and left to 14th November, 1962 Ditto ditto, 1861

When will the War Exn?—This is a question oftener asked than answered. We have been asked the question repeatedly; but if any one should ask us "When will the world end?" we should be just as able to give an opinion. Our conviction is that a good many people will come to an end before the world does, and that in like manner the war will finish off a good many before it is finished itself. This is a sembre view of the future, but we wish we could see any streaks of light to indicate the dawn of day. The only way that this war can end is by the exhaustion any streeks of light to indicate the dawn of day. The only way that this war can end is by the exhaustion of the North, or the extermination of the South. The North has determined to subjugate or annihilate us. It gives us only this alternative:—"The Union or death?" That, in sum and substance, is all that its most conservative politicians propose. It is in vain that some of them deny the cruel determination that we have indicated. Is there one of them, conservative Republican or conservative Republican conservative Republican or conservative Democrat, who will proclaim that he prefers the sacrifice of "the Union" to the extermination of the South? The Union is the God of all parties alike, except the ultrawho will proclaim that he prefers the sacrifice of "the Union" to the extermination of the South? The Union" is the God of all parties alike, except the ultra-abolitionists, who, strange to say, are the only men in the North willing to "let it slide." The war has been carried on from the beginning by the conservative classes, and scarcely an abolitionist is to be found in its armies. If the "Union sentiment" which so pervades the North were genutine patriotism, we might have some hope of its abatement, or, if it were mere fanaticism, the grab of passion might how itself out; but it is the practical, substantial greed of gold, which will never let go its grip as long as life remains. The North is fighting not only for the Southent trade and commerce, but to make the South pay the enormous debt accumulated in this war. Not only this, but it is fighting for its very being. The idea is common that it is the South alone which is contending for national cristence. But if the North ultimately fails in this war, she will fall as fast and far as Lucifer in his descent from Heaven. The brightest jewels of her crown wrested from her grasp, he chief sources of her revenue withdrawn, and a national debt haif as large as that of England piled upon her shoulders; her cities solitary, her harbours deserted, her manufactories silent, her military capacities so paralysed that she can neither command respect abroad nor ensure good order in her own inconguous population, composed of a seething mass of the ignorant, depraved, and fanatical of all nations, she will cling to "the Union," and to the war, by which only she hopes to preserve it, as the shipwrecked mariner chings to the last plank that lies between him and the fathomless depths of eternity. We must bear these facts in mind when we are tempted by the syren songs of hope to look for a speedy peace, and to relax the exertions which alone can save our throats from the throttle of a powerful nation, engaged in a fearful and final struggle for life or death. We wish we could d

inchantants of war, wanch the South, by reason of the blockade, is only partially able to do; and she praises the South for its military prowess and patriotic devotion. She puts weapons in the hands of the Northern combatants, and she pats the Southern combatant on the head, and cries "Brave boy, pitch into him." We are beginning to understand all, and to dismiss from our minds the monstrous delusion of foreign intervention. If, however, the war gives no signs of coming to a speedy end, we believe that by proper action on the part of Congress the honour of our flag will continue to be sustained, the public security increased, and the capacity of the enemy for nischief and sinosyance greatly diminished. In the meantime we must seek to be patient, and, if possible, content in a condition from which mankind has never been exempt, and which Providence sees best for our trial and discipline. In the spirit of the man who, when he broke his leg, thanked Heaven it was not his neck, we may console ourselves with reflecting that there are national and individual calamities greater and more irreparable than those of war, and be thankful we have escaped them.—"Richmond Dispatch."

A NOVEL CASE OF ENLISTMENT.—In July last there lodged in a house in Sun-street in this town a German named Wagner, and another man named Alexander Miller, who was possessed of £10, secured in his box. One day, during Miller's absence, Wagner broke open his box, and after securing the £10, absconded. Information was given to the police, and the matter being placed in the hands of detective Cosens, he discovered that Wagner, under the assumed name of Carl Guhl, had sailed for New York in the ship Constantine. Detective Farley, of New York, was immediately communicated with, and he was desired to recover as much money as he could, the person robbod being a poor man. The American detective, acting upon the instructions he had received, awaited the arrival of Wagner, and took him into custody, much to the astonishment of the fugative. The detective to

Tun Murability of Human Grantysma: Bruon's Grannson.—A youthful member of an arisacerstic house, whose beginning and end are alike fraught with interest, has just paid the debt of Nature. We allude to Byron Noel, Viscount Oukham, whose death took place on Monday last, at Wimbledon-hill, by the rupture of a blood vessel, at the early age of six-and-twenty years. This young nobleman was the elder of the two sons of the Right Hon. William, eighth Lord King, who was raised to the Barddon of Lovelace at the Edigary's coronastion in 1838, and is Lord Lieutenant and Chutos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey. His mother was Ada, late Countess Lovelace, a lady of hereditary interests far beyond the narrow pale of the peerage roll, as the only child of the poot Byron, the very Ada whom Lord Byron so feelingly apostrophises in one of the most passionate of his poems. His grandmother was the amiable and illustrated wife of the proud and haughty poet-lord, whose dash we had occasion to chronicle in our columns little more than two years ago, a lady who devoted the summer and sutumn of her days to the steady and systematic practice of wholesale charity in the highest sense, and whom many a poor cruste's family, and many a poor reformatory while will will have reason to bloes to the end of their days. The heiress of the Noels was not happy in her union with George Gordon, Lord Byron, as all the world are aware; and perhaps the world at large, far beyond the borders of Surrey, knows that the inheritance to which the Lovelaces succeeded has been less happy than most in respect of domestic concord. At all events, those who have sejourned in the neighbourhood of Ripley and Guildford are aware that since the death of Ada, Countess of Lovelace, the proud towers of East Horzely have not held the heir apparent to the titles of his father and of his grandmother; but that—whether by his own or by his parent's faults—which pursued him, if not from the cradle, at least from his estilect manhood to the grave. At an early sole he made the h

away, and left no address."—Deily Telegraph.

Great Memories.—William Lyon, an itinerant actor, known in Edinburgh about 100 years ago, one evening over a bottle with some of his thestrical brethren, wagered a crown bowl of punch that the following day at rehearsal he would repeat the whole of a "Daily Advertiser." The players, who considered this as mere bravado, paid little attention to it; but as Lyon was positive, one of them accepted the weger. The next morning, at rehearsal, he reminded Lyon of his bet, imagining as he was drunk the night before he must certainly have forgotten it, and rallied before he must certainly have forgotten it, and rallied being on the ridiculous boasting of his memory. Lyon produced the paper, desired the other to look at it, and decide the wager. Notwithstanding the want of connection in the paragraphs, the variety of advertise-

The Defeat at the Redan.—What brought matters completely to a crisis, I have never exactly ascertained: I heard distinctly after I regained our trenches that three officers of the 41st, after vainly striving to induce the men to advance, rushed forward together, and were all three shot down like ene man by the cross fire of the Russians behind their parados. This was the turning point, according to this account, of the men's indecision—they wavered and fied. I was near the counterscarp, when I saw the whole living mass on the salient begin reeling and swaying to and fro. In a moment I found myself knocked down and lying on my face, with a number of men scrambling over me, their bayonets running through my clothes. I expected to have been stunned and bayoneted, and to have been left insensible in the ditch, or shot by the enemy before I could drag myself out of it. However, at last I saw an opening, and, holding on by my hands and knees, managed to force my way to it through the moving mass, and regain my legs. I then ran as fast as I could towards our advanced trenches, the grape whistling past me like hail, and the Russians standing on the top of their parapets, and firing volleys into the crowd of fugitives.—"Journal of the late Major Ranken."

The MARIAGE CREMONY.—Is not the whole programme admirably arranged for carrying out the principle of female ascendancy, and making a man feel particularly small? If ever a man thoroughly appreciates the personal application of Hamlet's remark, "I could be bounded in a nut-shell," it is on this day of martyrslom, incorrectly called "the happiest day of his life," A wedding is a grand female triumph, in which all the women present virtually join in saying to the bride, "Remember, you are a woman. Eagland expects you will do your duty. Keep the man down." If the bride's thoughts were uttered they would run thus:—"Look at me, my fellow-women, and appland me. I am going to be married. A man is leading me. He is the captive, not of my bow and my spear, but of arts and machin

THE ENGLISH ABROAD. Among the English who go on the Continent, there are two or three classes as familiar to most of us as the sort of persons who walk down the Strand. There are the broken-down shabbygenteel people who set up their tent in a chear or German town, and pass a wretched French or German town, and pass a wretched existence in flirting, fighting over a chaplain, and comparing their beggarly contrivances to seem richer than they are. There are the great people and the sham great people who take the capitals of Europe by turn, and go to Paris and Vienna simply because they are tired of, or are expelled from, London. There is, again, the happy holiday crowd which rushes for an outling up and down the Rhine and takes of given ing up and down the Rhine, and talks of glaciers and moraines. But none of these people are very characteristic of England. They are abroad without having any especial reason for being so. They use the Continent as a place of refuge—a Zoar from severe morals and duns nui-or else as a great Champ de Mars, in which they exercise themselves and strengthen their insular muscles. But there are also English people who live on the Continent in a much more serious way—who are compelled by business to be there, compelled by business to be there, or who have wishes and tastes that can only be gratified by the treasures which some foreign capitals possess. It is from persons like these, and not from the seekers after pleasure, or cheapness, or health, that foreigners chiefly get their ideas of what Englishmen are. For they alone are brought into relations more important than that of dinner at tables-d'hote with Continentals, and more intimate than that of grinding up the same mountain road, or waiting in the waiting-room of the same-station. They also alone exhibit to English observers how the English character really stands with reference to Continental trials, and troubles, and pleasures, and alone show the real oddities and weaknesses and strength of Englishmen. They are by no means a set of people to be very enthusiastic about; but yet there are many of them who extort respect and admiration from Continentals, even where they fail to win affection.

First of all there is the diplomatic body, who naturally attract most of the attention of naturally attract most of the attention of foreigners. They may well regard with wonder that marvellous creature — the ordinary British attache. It is the peculiar hobby of younger diplomatists to care nothing for their profession. They seldom even condescend to know the peculiar of the country in which the said. people of the country in which they reside. If few great ladies are fashionable they go to their parties, simply because it might be supposed that they were not invited if they did not go. They let themselves be seen where being seen is a credit to them. But as for taking any interest in the people whom they come across, or visiting where they are not obliged, or knowing anyone because that person could tell them something worth hearing about the country, they no more think of it than the King of Biam thinks of the debates of the House of Commons. They rarely take the trouble to learn the language, and still more rarely read the literature of the country to which they have been sent. Why should they, so long as they are placed in a world where French will do for conversation with all educated people in any-thing like diplomatic altitudes, and where Prench novels are produced in an inexhaustible quantity? As a general rule, the British attache holds the politics of the Continent in the utmost contempt. He contents himself with some one sweeping phrase, such as that the French require a despotism, that the the French require a despotism, that the Germans are paralyzed by their Bund, or that the Italians are mad about national unity. It is a very troublesome task to understand the real state of things in a foreign country, and the attaché will not take the trouble. He does not feel any call on him to do so, or any use in doing it. If he did, he might find that, just as he was beginning to make himself master of the situation, he was moved to a new station, and had to begin all over again. The Continentals therefore see, in over again. The Continentals therefore see, in those whom England sends to represent her, the very Englishmen who most undisguisedly proclaim that things Continental are purely in-different and uninteresting to them. The ordi-nary travelling Englishman likes to pick up a little information, but then he has the of novelty, which the attaché has exhausted and he can stop when he likes, and get the Continentals off his mind altogether, whereas the attache, if he once holds himself out as desirous of information, cannot turn round at a moment's notice, and tell his well-meaning and anxious informants that he is sick of the whole thing. In the young diplomatist, therefore, the foreigner sees the most bored and cold and unsympathetic of all Englishmen, and the character is not encouraging. On the other hand, these young attaches make themselves respected. They are absolutely incorruptible; accept a bribe, however disguised, is worth looking at on the Continent. Then they are remote from the faintest suspicion of political intrigues. They cannot be supposed to be labouring in an unfair way for the advancement of English interests as they obviously do not labour at all. There is nothing to be got from them, and nothing they wish to get; and the Continentals are so accustomed to the contemplation of petty manœuvring that they cannot help respecting, while they wonder at, people

who abstain from it. Business, and especially the construction of great public works, has introduced to the acquaintance of the Continent another large class of Englishmen. Europe, from Calais to Constantinople, has been overrun by a legion of engineers, surveyors, contractors, and company mongers. Of course there company mongers. Of course there are honest and eminent and trust-worthy men among the number, but the men are not calculated to give a very favourable impression. After we have exhausted a short list of well-known names, we come upon a smaller fry who have made the Continenta world very sick of English capitalists and their myrmidons. The foreigners have been in many instances pillaged and humbugged and left in the lurch by English adventurers to an extent that is not very creditable to the English name. The great reason is that the Continent has, in The great reason is that the continent has, in two ways, offered a very favourable field for thriving on human credulity. In the first place, foreigners are profoundly ignorant of England. They merely know that English people are very rich, and they would like to get hold of some English money if they could. They, therefore, lend a willing ear to every plausible tale. An adventurer without sixpence comes, describes himself as a millionare, boasts that he has the Bank of England under his thumb, and that Falmerston will order the Mediterranean fleet wherever he pleases. Ah. says the charmed foreigner, we knew your Bank of England, we know your Palmerston—and so they do; but they do not know that the Englishman addressing them has about as much to do with the Bank of England as he has with the Lamaserai of Khoun They accept his overtures and grant him a con-cession. He treats their little difficulties with

the most lordly indifference. He speaks of a tunnel through the Alps, a viaduct ten miles long, or the filling up an arm of the sea, as if English enterprise and a few hundred francs would soon settle trifles of that sort. The Continentals are delighted, and begin rather to despise the granite rocks and their bottomless lagoons, which they used to think presented engineering difficulties. They know an Englishman that treats these little obstacles as mere child's play, and in a month or two their railway will be made. The adventurer comes t way will be made. Ine adventurer comes to England, and announces that he has got hold of a really good thing. He has done the Continentals, and can offer a concession that is worth a ferture. a concession that is worth a with a Puffing and jobbing get up a company with a little money, about a tenth perhaps of that little money, about a tenth perhaps of that which is required. Then the works are commenced and everyone is happy. The tunnel is going to be made the next week, and the lagoons are to be crossed the week after. Suddenly the money stops. There are no more works done—there is no one paid for what he has done. Everybody is ruined except the adventurer and his friends, who retire to Peckham or Clapham as rich bankrupts with a comfortable independence. Thenceforth the views of the suffering Continentals as to English honesty and English capital are not quite so bright and enthusiastic as they were. Fortu-nately, the possibility of such things happening grows daily less as foreigners gain a sac experience; and, as a general rule, the Govern ments of France, or Germany, or Italy, wil now lend their countenance to none but sound enterprises. Still the memory of the past survives, and the British contractor and jobber is not a favourite in most Continental coun tries.

Much the most creditable set of Englishme

residing abroad are those who go there because residing acroad are those who go there because they find in some foreign country facilities for studying literature or art which they cannot find elsewhere. Some people like a literary or artistic life, even when they do not care to write books, or have not the ability to use the chisel or the paintbrush. A foreign, and especially an Italian town, has great attractions for them. In the first place, the climate and the beauty of everything give them constant delight. If a person is born with a keen sensitiveness to sweet sight and sounds and scents, life is doubled in its harvest of pleasures by a residence in a countr where eye and ear are constantly delighted. The mass of people with a literary and artistic turn are merely receptive and have no creative power. In Italy they can gratify their receptive faculties. They need not pretend to create in order to feel that their intellect has its proper play. They can find food for the mind and constant occupation without being goaded by a sense of duty into writing a book that is worthless, or paintnig a wretched picture. In England, literature and art are held to come to nothing unless they take the form of production But in Italy they are merely the enjoyment and occupation of the individual. It is a common notion in England that such a life abroad is semehow wrong. The person leading it is said to do no good. Of course, if he neglects obvious duties in England to go to Italy, he does neglect these duties, and there is an end of the neglect these duties, and there is an end of the question. He cannot at once be neglecting duties and acting rightly. But, supposing he is quite free to choose his place and manner of life, it is still thought more morally right that he should live at Cheltenham than that he should live at Florence. The feeling that dictates this concious Cheltenham than that he should are Florence. The feeling that dictates this opinion is a very natural one. We owe ourselves to our And there might be nothing to say to this unless it were true—as it is true—that England gains greatly by the residence abroad of Englishmen with serious tastes and pursuits. Persons of this sort afford the most ready and the most pure channel through which the thoughts of the English nation and of foreign nations mingle with each other. Foreigners will not show their best side except to those who show their best side to them, and it is only when they can find English people desirous and worthy of a real intimacy that they glide into those confi dential relations of daily intercourse in which the real character and the deeper feelings of men and women are developed .- Saturda

THE FRENCH CAVALRY CHARGE AT WATERLOO.

(From M. A. Thiere' nearly published History of the "Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon." THE English Artillery were left alone on the edge of the plateau, in consequence of the retro-grade movement of the infantry, as well as in compliance with the usual English tactics. It was customary in the British army, whenever the artillery was in danger of an attack from mounted troops, to draw off the gunners and horses into hout horses, and when the storm had passed the gunners returned to their posts, and turned the guns against the retreating foe. There were now sixty ill-de-fended pieces of ordnance in front of the English line, offering a strong temptation to a daring enemy. Ney, still elated by the combat of Le Haye Sainte, and trusting in his four lines of maye vainte, and trusting in his four lines of excellent cavalry, consisting of five thousand men, was not a man likely to bear patiently the fire of the English artillery. Seeing that this artillery had no support and that the English infantry had made a retrogade movement, he determined to seize the line of guns before him, and putting himself at the head of Delort's division of four regiments of cuirassiers, and ordering Wathier's division to support him, he advanced at a trot, notwithstanding the bad state of the ground. Not being able to debouch by the Brussels road in consequence of the obstructions, and incon venienced by the embankments of the Ohain road, he turned a little to the left, crossed the ridge of the plateau with his four regiments and fell with the rapidity of lightning on the badly defended cannon. Having passed the line of guns and seeing Altan's infantry apparently in retreat, he sent his cuirassiers after them. These brave borsemen heedless of the balls rain ing around, galloped after Alten's division, broke the squares, and commenced a furious slaughter Some of these squares, however, broken at first by the weight of both men and horse rallied quickly and again fell into order Others that had not been penetrated, continued to discharge a murderous fire. Ney seeing this resistance moved forward his second division— Wathier's-and Alten's division was forced back on the second line of the English infantry, by the violent charge of these four fresh reg ments. Several battalions of the German an ments. Several battalions of the Cerman and Hanoverian legions were overpowered, trodden under foot, put to the sword, and deprived of their standards. Our cuirassiers, the oldest soldiers of the army, glutted their rage by a merciless massacre of the English. Immov-able during this violent attack, the Duke of Wellington ordered Somerset's mounted guards, Trip's Dutch carbineers, and Dornberg's dra-Trip's Dutch carbineers, and Dernberg's dra-goons to advance between the intervals of the infantry. These English and German squadrons, profiting by the inevitable confusion of our cavalry, had at first some

advantage over them, and succeeded in driving them back. But Ney, hastening towards Lefebvre Desnoettes, made a signal to advance and precipitate him on the Duke of Wellington's English and German cavalry. Our brave lancers rush on the mounted guards, and making good use of their lances drive then back in their turn. This charge having allowed the cuirassiers time to form again, they with the chasseurs and lancers fail again on the English cavalry. All are intermingled, a thousand hand to hard fights commence with swords and lances by the horsemen of both nations. Ours had the advantage, and a portion of the English cavalry strewed the ground. Those who escaped took refuge behind the squares of the English infantry, and our horsemen were again stopped in their onward course to the great detriment of the light cavalry of the guard, who being unprovided with currasses, lost a number of men and horses. Ney had two horses killed under him, during this outburst of furious human passion. His coat and hat were riddled with balls; but still invulnerable, the bravest of the brave was determined to keep his oath, and break the British lines. When he looked upon what he had accomplished, he firstered himself that he would be able to fulfill the second to the second the second that he would be able to fulfill the second the second that he would be able to fulfill the second the second that he would be able to fulfill the second the second that he would be able to fulfill the second the second that he would be able to fulfill the second the second that he would be able to second th be able to fulfil his vow, and seeing on the other side of the plateau 3000 cuirassiers and 2000 mounted granadiers of the guard that had not yet been engaged, he asked that they should be given him to complete the victory. He rallies the troops that had just fought, ranges them on the ridge of the plateau to afford them time to breathe, and gallops off to recall the others to the combat. The entire army saw thus formidable melee from a distance, and from the movement of the helmets and lances advancing and retreating but never leaving the position, had formed a favourable augury of the result. The simplest soldier felt instinctively that such an enterprise once begun ought to be continued, and the men were right, ought to be continued, and the men were right, for if it was unwise to begin, it would be still more unwise not to go on with the undertaking. Napoleon, whose attention was attracted by the fearful tumult caused by the cavalry, saw what Ney's impatience had led him to attempt. All who surrounded him, applauded but this consummate captain, who had fought more than fifty pitched battles, exclaimed: "He has begun an hour too soon." "This man," added Marchal Soult, speaking of Ney, "this man is always the same! He will compromise everything as he did at Jena and Eylau." Still Napoleon thought it better to support him in what he had commenced, and sent orders to Kellerman to support Milhaud's cuirassiers. Kellerman's 3000 cuirassiers were stationed in front of the heavy cavalry of the guard, consist-ing of 2000 mounted grenadiers and dragoons, all eager for action; the cavalry being quite as zealous as the infantry on this most fatal day. Kellerman, who had had some experience at Qurtre Bras of what he called Ney's foolish zeal, condemned the desperate use which at this moment was made of the cavairy. Distrusting the result, he kept back one of the brigades, the carabineers, and most unwillingly sent the remainder to Ney. The latter hastened to meet them, excited them both by word and gesture and at their head mounted the plateau, on whose ridge, the cavalry which had just been engaged, had passed for a moment's breathing space. The Duke of Wellington calmly awaited this fresh Duke of Wellington calmly awaited this fresh attack. Behind Alten's almost ruined division he placed Brunswick's corps, Maitland's guards and Mitchell's division, and in the third line, Chassé's and Clinton's divisions. It would be a difficult task to overpower three such opposing forces; one may be vanquished or two, but there was very little hope of succeeding against three. Still the daring Ney debouched on the plateau with his iron clad squadrons, and at a given signal these galiant horsemen galloped forward brandishing their swords and crying Vice I Empereur. Never, as an eyewitness declares, did the annals of war record so fearful a spectacle. These twenty squadrons, so fearful a spectacle. These twenty squadrons, led on by their generals and officers, advanced at full gallop, and though they were received by a terrible fusilade, attacked and broke the a terrible fusilade, attacked and broke the enemy's first line. Alten's unfortunate division, already so ill-treated, was now entirely cut to pieces, together with the 69th English regiment. The few that remained of this division field in disorder along the Brussels route. Ney rallied his squadrons, and advanced on the second line. This attack was vanced on the second line. This attack was vigourous as the former, but it was met with an invincible resistance. Several squares were broken, but the greater number held their their ground, and some of our horsemen, who had penetrated to the third line, fell by the English bayonets, or succeeded in galloping back to renew the charge. The Duke of Wellington then decided to sacrifice the remainder of his cavalry. He moved them forward in the midst of the melce, where they were on cut down, for though the bayonets English infantry could arrest the progress of our cuirassiers, no cavalry could sustain their formidable shock. In this extremity he deter-mined on employing Cumberland's 1000 hussars who had not yet been engaged; but at sight of this scene of slaughter, the hussars fell back in disorder, carrying with them along the Brussels road the equipages, the wounded, and the fugitives, who were already hastening thither in crowds. Notwithstanding the desperate resist-ance that Ney met, he still hoped to destroy the English army at the point of the sword. He unexpectedly received a fresh reinforcement. Whilst this titanic combat was going on, the heavy cavalry of the guard hastened forward, though nobody knew why. These had been stationed in a slight hollow somewhat in the rear, when some officers having advanced to assist Ney in this gigantic conflict, believing that he had conquered, brandished their sabres and cried victory. At this cry other officers rushed forward, and the nearest squadron, regarding this as a signal to charge, advanced at a trot. The entire mass followed, and, yielding o a species of mechanical impulse, the dragoons and mounted granadiers ascended the dragoons and mounted granadiers ascended the plateau, trampling through wet and muddy ground. Bertrand being sent by Napoleon to keep them back, hastened to do so, but could 10t overtake them. Ney profited by this unexpected reinforcement, and directed it against the brazen wall he was endeavouring to batter down. The heavy cavalry of the guards did wonders, breaking the squares, but many of them, not having cuirassee, sank beneath the fire of the enemy. rasses, sank beneath the fire of the enemy Ney, whom nothing could daunt, sent forwa Milhaud's cavalry, who had got a few momenta' rest, and he thus kept a kind of continual charge, each squadron after attacking the enemy, falling back to form, and then return-ing to the attack. Some of them even turned the wood of Goumont to return to the ranks and renew the combat. Meanwhile Ney, seeing Kellerman's carabineers in reserve, hastened to where they were, asked what they were doing,

and then, despite Kellerman's resistance, led

them against the enemy. These made fresh breaches in the second line of the British in-

fantry, broke several squares, cut the men in pieces, even under the fire of the third line,

10,000 horse to the attack, killing as they went but still unable to subdue the firmpess of the infantry, that though shaken for a moment again to fire. Ney, foaming with excitement, and bare-headed, his fourth horse shot under him bare-headed, his fourth horse shot under him, his coat piered with bullets, covered with contusions, but fortunately not seriously injured, said to Colonel Heymes, that if he could get the infantry of the guard, he would destroy the exhausted English infantry, whose strength was nearly spent. He sent him to ask Napoleon for this reinforcement. Hoping for this assistance, and knowing that he could not put a finish to the combat with cavalry alone, and that the to the combat with cavalry alone, and that th bayonets of the infantry would be needed, h drew back his horse to the edge of the plateau where they made a firm stand, their courage where they made a firm stand, their courage sustained by his determined bearing. He passed along the ranks encouraging them, telling them to keep their posts despite the firing of the artillery, and that if they could maintain their position on the plateau they would soon be rid of the English army. "It is here," he said, "my friends, that the fate of our country is about to be decided, it i here that we must conquer in order to secure our independence." Leaving the cavalry for moment, he hastened to the right of d'Erlon whose infantry had succeeded in seizing the Ohain road, and were still firing on the almost exhausted battalions of Kempt and Pack "Keep firm, friend," he said to him, "for it you and I do not fall here beneath the bullete of the English, we shall certainly fall beneat those of the emigrants." Sad and bitter pro-phecy! This peerless hero, going from his infantry to his cavalry, sustained their courage under the enemy's fire, whilst he himself seemed invulnerable sgainst the balls that rained around. Four thousand of his cavalry strewed the ground, but in return, on the other side, 10,000 English, horse and foot, had paid for their obstinate resistance with their lives. Nearly all the English generals were more or less seriously wounded. A number of fugitives, under pretence of removing the wounded, had hurried with the servants, sutlers, and baggage conductors, along the Brus-sels road, crying that all was over, that the battle was lost. On the other hand, the soldiers in line remained immoveable in their ranks.
The Duke of Wellington, who was as firm as Ney was brave, told them that the Prussians were approaching, and would be with them immediately, but that in any case they could only die. He looked at his watch, and prayed that Blucher or night might come to his rescue. He Blucher or night might come to his rescue. He had still 36,000 men on the plateau that Ney was attacking so violently, and he did not yet despair. Neither did Ney lose hope, and these two great hearts held the destinies of two nations in the balance. A strange phenomenon of exhaustion was then exhibited; for nearly an hour the weary combatants ceased from strife. The English occasionally discharged some of their remaining guns, our cavairy remaining immoveable in front of the sixty cannon and six flags they had captured, whilst the ground before them was strewn with thousands of dead bodies. During this unprecedented combat, the suitable and terrific termination of a sanguinary century. rific termination of a sanguinary century, Colonel Heymes hastened to Napoleon to ask for the infantry, of which the Marshal was in need. "Infantry," cried Napoleon, with an irritation he could no longer restrain, "where irritation he could no longer restrain, "where does he suppose I can get them? Does he expect me to make them? You see the task before me, and you see what troops I have." Indeed, the state of things on the French right had become most serious. Bulow's corps of 30,000 men, which Napoleon was trying to keep at bay with de Lobau's 10,000, was now about to be reinforced by dense columns which were already visible emerging from the wooded depths from which the Prussian army had advanced. It was evident that the French would have to encounter dent that the French would have to encounter Blucher's entire force of 80,000 men, and could only oppose them with 13,000 infantry of the only oppose them with 13,000 infantry of the guards, the horse guards, the entire reserve, dragoons and cuirassiers having been employed and exhausted by Ney in a premature attempt. Napoleon had now given up all hope of Grouchy's coming, as our right wing had heard nothing of him, nor could the most practised eye or ear catch on the wide extent of the horizon either shade or council that could indicate on either shade or sound that could indicate his presence or approach. The infantry of the guard which had just been demanded, was Napoleon's only resource against a fearful catastrophe. Certainly had he himself seen the state of the British army described by Ney, and had not the danger on his right in-creased, Lobau's corps alone would have sufficed to keep Bulow in check, and Napoleon ight have led the infantry of the guard agains the English and completed their destruction and then returned to oppose the Prussians with what indeed would be only the remnant of his troops, but troops flushed with victory. But he distrusted Ney's judgment, he could not forgive his precipitation, and he could see the entire Prussian army emerging from that yawning abyss which was continually pouring forth fresh masses of enemies. He, therefore, determined to check the Prussians by a serious engagement before going to seek a doubtful contest in the during which a fatal and ruino might be fought on his right. However when his momentary irritation had subsided, he sent Ney a less severe and more hopeful reply than that he had before made to Col-Marshal that if he were in a difficult position a Mont Saint-Jean, he was himself in still greate difficulties on the banks of the Lasne, where he was opposed by the entire Prussian army, but hat, when he should have repelled, or ever checked them, he, with the guard, would hasten to complete the conquest of the English that until then the plateau was to be held at any cost, as Ney had been so eager to mounit, but, could he only maintain his position for

only.

N.B.—The Tram Cars leave the Circular Quay twenty.

R.B.—The Tram Cars leave the Circular Quay twenty.

Brown minutes before the departure of every Train from Redfern Station, and will leave Redfern Station on the arrival of every Train.

IOHN RAE Commissioner for Railways. Lessing Government Railways

an hour, he might reckon on efficient aid. RAIN IN ENGLAND.—As a matter of fact, England, though a rainy country, is far surpassed by Norway, and even by a part of Spain. Except in such an abnormal year as 1860, sunny weather during six months at least may be reasonably expected as the rule and not the exception. Yet the misty ideas of the Roman historian still float in people's minds. Even if dispossessed of the notion that England, as a country, is remarkable for rain and clouds, every one transfers the notion to his own county, or to some other country where his summer holiday was once spoilt, so as to suit his particular grievance. Devon and Westmoreland are special victims to this, but lincolnshire is the general scapegoat for atmospheric ains. It is but quite recently that railroads have informed people that its inhabitants are not web-footed, and do not keep boats instead of carriages. It is supposed to be the home of fogs, mists, and aguish missmanta. Only those who are deeply read can discriminate between the fens, wolds, and marsh into which it is physically divided; and the leaping poles, still to be seen in a few districts, serve to keep in a state of credulous vitality the fabulous notions which have been mentioned. Yet, notwithstanding its evil odour, statistics disclose to us that Lincolnabire is amongst the driest counties of England.—"Once a Week." BAIN IN ENGLAND .- As a matter of fact, Engl

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JOHN RAB, Commissioner for Railways. Department of Public Works TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.

-Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars are Government Guestie.

a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colon. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless mame of the work for which it is intended be written on cover.				
Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at the Office.			
Supply of Material for Fencing at Grafton Gaol. Annual Contracts, 1863 :— Masons' and Paviors' Work Bricklayers' Work.	12 o'clock noor on Tuesday, 6th Jan., 186			
G. W. Bailway Extension, Penrith to Bathurst; Contract No. 2 Repairs to Cox's River and the junc- tion or Farmer's Creek Bridges, G. W. Road. Road. Repairs to Read, Glebe Island Abattoirs	12 o'clock noor on Tuesday. 13th Jan. 186			
Construction of a Bridge over Bell River, at Newra, G. W. Road, with Approaches. G. W. Road. 2nd District: 90. East of Durack's Inn 91. Bolton's Flat, West 92. East of Contract 68 93. Parson's Hill 94. West of Man's Bridge 95. Greenswamp, West of Quartz Road 96. West of Greenswamp Inn 97. West of Contract 62 98. East of Honeysuckle Flat 99. Dividing Range to Black Springs 100. Thorp's Firch, West.	12 o'clock noor on Tuesday, 20th Jan., 1863			

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE
ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal effice.
ROBERT TROMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August Let.

W. M. ARNOLD.

A USTRALASIAN FIRE, LIPE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Malbourne.

Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Piret-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses symble in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at opti-

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

Exchange Corner.

THE LIVEKPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiume received in this department in 1869, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Folicies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PARHIUMS on plane adapted to the various wants of the public, INCUDING ANONG OTHERS WIR HALF-PARHIUM STRYM PROULTAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUMB declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

pplied for.
No LIABILITY OF PARTHERANTS the Bonusce; not IND LIABLIST OF PARTHERS THE BORUSES; not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THEST DAYS allowed for the REFEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DRATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUTTES, present and defer it, at liberal rates.

ENDOWNERS of Children and Adults; the rates of Fremium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchase Propostuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life
Insurance, &c., on application to
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Maggaret-street, Wynyard-square.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts at granted on, and the usual Banking business transacts at, the following Agrobates in New South Wales, vis.— Braidwood

00.		
X WAY	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAIL- R.—TIME TABLE for JANUARY, 1863, ther notice.	THE PROSPECTUS OF THE MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY. Capital, £150,000, in 15,960 shares of £10 sach. Deposit, 60s. per share; salls not to sxored 20s. per share, and made at intervals of not less than three months. 17 to be incorporated. Limited Liability.
DAY.	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS, George Rolfs, Req., Chairman, Joseph De Little, Req.
TEA 1		James Lawrance, Req. Thomas Maber Sparks, Req. Charles Nuttall Thorne, Req. Secretary — James Lawrance, pre tem.
editiba sbrute8 raierT	Forus 84848 00848 8808	Bankers.—The National Bank of Australasia.
خ ا	5855444008 8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	This company is projected for the purpose of purchasing the freehold coal mines belonging to Messrs James and Alexander Brown, of Newcastie, with whom a preliminary agreement has been effected.
4		These extensive and invaluable coalfiside, known as the Minmi Colliery, and situated in the vicinity of Newcastle, New South Wales, comprise an area of 2767 (two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven acros of freshold property, in which are found the richest and most abundant only
ń	#000000000 0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	in which are found the richest and most abundant coal deposits known in Australia. The seam of the colliery at present being worked in
oi	100000000 55555 5555 10712812 08883 8863	deposits known in Australia. The seam of the colliery at present being worked is identical with the Newcastle Wallsend Company's, on adjoining land, and consists of a stratum of coal of the uniform thickness of about eight feet, which alone is esti-
4	\$250 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	mated to yield upwards of 22,000,000 tons of screened coal. In addition to this, there are several other seams, one of which is also of eight feet, and another of five feet thickness; both these are known to extend over nearly the
STATIONS.	GREAT SOUTHERS LINE Notices Notices Petersham Pathodd Burwood Homebuth Hadem Creek Parmanta (June) Parmanta Parmanta Parmanta Arr Parma	ness; both these are known to extend over nearly he whole of the setate. As, however, it is compated one hundred and forty-six (146) years would be required to exhaust the first seam, supposing the deliveries to be increased, and made at the rate of 3000 (three thousand) tone per week, it is needless to regard these at present. The quality of the produce of this cost measure, according to the recently received report of the Lords of the Admiralty, is described "for navel purposes as a good coal, about equal to the average of North Country English conia." The colliery is connected with Newcastle and the River Hunter by railway. First, the Minut and Hexham Rail-
Miles Distant		way, between six and seven miles long, constructed by the proprietors, under the authority of an act, and an amenda Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, and conferring material privileges and concessions, which railway connects the collisions.
	UP TRAINS.	material privileges and concessions, which railway connects
PAT 19	74400 44000 000000000000000000000000000	the colliery with the River Hunter at Hexham, about eleven miles above the Newcastle Harbour, at which tembra is situated a village and station area of fifty-fre acres, with river frontage of 1425 feet. This railway, with the village, station, and river frontage, altogether companies 110 acres, three shipping statute, two locemotives, aways, and the village acres, three shipping statute, two locemotives, aways.
Tar T	•	ine vilage, station, and river frontage, altogether comple- ing 110 acres, three shipping statish, two locemotives, ample rolling-stock, weighbridges, workshope, stam- engines, mechanery, coke ovens, sheds, and every neafful aspointment carefully provided and convenistly arranged for effectively
editibbA abturba apturT	######################################	appointment carefully provided and convenistly arranged for effectively and profitably weiging the colliery, and coating, independently of the colliery freehold, apwards of £120,000, forms part of the
46	# :::: :::: o occososo	ment line), which crosses the Minni and Hexham he at
4	64440 44600 000000000000000000000000000	coal, if desirable, to the Government cranes at Negrantie
:	#:::: ::::% %3466428	The village of Minusi, which surrounds the wrkings and shafts, contains a population of about 1100 sons, who deall in substantially help being and shafts.
ч	\$00000 0000000000000000000000000000000	erected on the property, on leases of 21 years at the per annua per quarter acre. The hotels, of which there are four, are allowed double lots at 60s. per annua, rith in- creased term. This ground rent, which at present smooths to about ferm.
2	#:::: :::: 0 020000000000000000000000000	creased term. This ground rent, which at present mounts to about £200 per annum, will, of course, increase with the future development of the mine.

ing to the recently received report of the Lords of the Admiralty, is described "for naval purposes as a good coal, about equal to the average of North Country Ragists coals."

The colliery is connected with Newcastle and the River Hunter by railway. First, the Minuit and Herbann Railway, between alt and seven miles long, constructed by the proprietors, under the authority of an Act, and an amendad Act of the Legislature of New Bouth Wales, and conferring material privileges and concessions, which railway connects the colliery with the River Hunter at Herbann, short sleven miles above the Newcastle Harbour, at which beminus is strated a village and station area of fifty-fere acres, with river frontage of 1425 feet. This railway, with the village, station, and river frontage, altogether compting 110 acres, three shipping statishs, two locemotives, ample rolling stock, weighbridges, workshops, stemenghes, machinery, cohe ovens, sheds, and every nesful appointment, carefully provided and convenistly arranged for effectively and profitably working the celliery, and coating, independently of the colliery, secondly, the Great Northern Hailway (Gesenment line), which crosses the Minni and Hexham lies at about nine miles from Newcastle, affords, by masso of a junction at this point, facilities for forwarding traits of coal, if desirable, to the Government crosses at Negrastic Wharf, which is effected at the moderate charge, fethaulage, of 24 per ton per mile.

The village of Minni, which aurrounds the wrkings and shaffs, contains a population of about 1100 sois, whe distribute the colliery, and complete the colliery for the property, on leases of 21 years, as Be, per annum, per quarter acre. The hotels, of which pers are four, are allowed double lots at 60s, per annum, with increased term. This ground remi, which air presegrationants to about 2500 per annum, with the creased term.

The respect property, on leases of 21 years, as Be, per annum, per quarter acre. The hotels, of which pers a four and the property of the m

 $\overline{\mathbf{G}}$

turing the eight months ending his August, 1862, was 246,201 tons)

The present proprietors, feeling assued that the chief seat of Anstralian trade and enterprise is putred in Melbourne, consider that by associating with a feltorian proprietary their interests will be greatly enhanced and that a considerably increased demand for the produce of the raine will thus be secured. They have therefore ageed to dispose of this property to the company at the pressor 5150,000, but stipulating, however, that one-half of the payment shall be made in the shares of the company, enhanced fully paid up, and agreeing that a portion of the remainder, viz., 245,000, may remain on credit for two and seven years from the lat February next, at an average interest of 6; per cent. per annum; the balance, £30,000, to be paid in cash by convenient instalments.

In order that no possible disadvarage may arise by the transfer to the company, and also to day induct the managers to be appointed by the directors, Masers, James and Alexander Brown have consented to continue supervision at the mines and at Newcastinfor the benefit of the company, free of charge, for a periodic six months from the lat day of February next, freed all liabilities, with a transfer of all existing contracts for forward delivery, and thus an extensive business will be sumenced, without the alightest interruption.

transfer of all existing contracts for forward delivery, and thus an extensive business will be summenced, without the alightest interruption.

As by the terms of the contract stlarge a portion of the purchase money will be represented and liquidated by the payment of 7500 shares, there reason only 7500 shares available for allotment to the jubic. It is not intended to call up more than £5 pg share, say £3 seven days after notification of allotment, and the remainder at intervals of three and six months site allotment. £45,000 of the purchase money not being squired until 1865 and 1869, no further calls will be madejuntil them.

The deed will be in accordance with that adopted by the Newcastle Walsend Coal Compagn.

The provisional directors will from the board of direction, and resian office until the first meeting of sharesholders, to be appointed under an £ct of Incorporation, limiting the liability, &c., in conformity with the deed of settlement, for which an immediate application will be made to Parliament, as who meeting direct directors will be elected by the shareholder ont of their number, the qualification for directore being 160 shares, not the voice of shareholders to be taken in manier following, viz.—

The holder of 5 and unde 25 shares, 1 vote.

25 " 50 " 2 votes.

260 " 200 " 4".

200 and every additional 100 one vote more, provided that no shareholder shall have a grader number of votes than forty.

For detailed information, he Secretary pro tem, will be glad to furnish the fullest particulars at the offices of the company, where plans of the property, together with the workings (authenticated by the Government Geologicat and Mining Surveyor of New South Walse) may be examined, and the Deed of Settlement permed.

Applications for shares to b made, in the annexed form, or before, the 12th Junyary 1853 to the preference.

Applications for shares to be made, in the annexed form, applications for shares to be made, in the annexed form, on or before the 12th January, 1863, to the undersigned.

JAMES LAWRANCE, Secretary pro tem.
Offices, pro tem., Lloyd's Booms, No. 93, Collins-street

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company. Offices—Lloyd's Recens, 93, Collines street West. Melbourne.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to ma to pay the deposit thereon of 60s. per share on the 20th January, 1863, and the further calls as and when they may be required of me, as also to sign the deed of settlement when required to do so.

calls as and when they may be required of me, as also to sign the deed of settlement when required to do so.

Name in full
Residence
Profession or trads
Number of shares
Signature
Dated this
Agents for New South Wales, to whom application must
be addressed,

LRNNON and CaPE, 120, Pitt-s'reet, Sydney.

A USTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK — This Bank will be CLOSED a THURSDAY and PRIDAY, 1st and 2nd January, for the Usit yearly Balance of Accounts. Customers are a quested to send in their passbocks to be made up.

The Board will meet fr discounts on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at half-met 10 a m.

By order of the Board - Directors.

A. H. RJC JARDSON, General Manager.

A. H. RIC IARDSON, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL J. NKING COMPANY of SYDthis Bank will be
LAND, on the 2nd
R. W. M. K. K. L. L./
banking invaluates

or the transaction of all usual BERT NAPIER, manager.

SHIPPING oUPPLHES.—The undersigned are pre-pared to supply shipping with LIVE STOCK and PRODUCP, at wholessie prices, on the shortest notice. BICHAED MESELTT and CO., shipping and general produce dealers, 181 and 183, Lower George-street.

CENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in Vertous parts of the colony are as follows:—
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Reiso, Peol, Rockley, Mesdow Fist, and O'Connoll Plains—Mr. C. W. Groaker.
C. W. Groaker.
Carcoar—Mr. Thomas Walah
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. J. Larter
Orangs—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Ryalatone, Avisford, Louisa Crock, Windeyer,
Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofula and Tambarcors—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony
Rydo—G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and Simpson, Camden Berrims and Sutton Forest Manual Joulburn, Manual den, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden ima and Sutton Forest—Mesers. E. and W. Fieldhouse burn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig

Goulbure, Marulan, Conscoser, and Bungoman—ArrivaCraig
Quasabeyan—
Kisadra, Saowy River—
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—
Mrass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—
Mrass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—
Mrass, Binalong, Gunning, Murling
Bridwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storeheeper and auctioneer
Burrows—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagra and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerigundha, Mullenderoe, and Brouloo—
Mr. Olive Lodge
Shealhaven—Mr. E. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerigundha, Mullenderoe, and Brouloo—
Mr. Olive Lodge
Shealhaven—Mr. B. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Crack—
Cooma, Nimitybello—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Marrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungender—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Lang's Crossing—Robert Nellson
Adolong and Tumut—Mr. Anthony Graham, Adolong
Northeram, Wollombi, Seaham, Larga, Millery
Forest, and Black Croek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarenoe Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Grasford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Murwendhrook and Merton—
Merriwa—
Me

Brodie
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralls, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Was—Mr. William

Scotter Guin, Guilligal, Narraure, many Maguire Maguire—Mr. H. Toner
Fort Maquarie—Mr. H. Toner
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning
River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor
Richmond River—Mr. B. Rosa, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Counell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence
and Ulmarrs—Mr. Thomas Pisher
Walcha—Mr. W. Haydon Daniel, storekoopes,
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUERINILAND.

INTERCOLONIAL.

(UNENNLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipewich—Mr. H. Kilner
Towocomba and Drayton—Mr. W.'H. Groom
Gayndal—Mr. J. Anberbach
Rockhampton—Meers. Huischinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladatone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—Meers. Busacott and Hingston
Calandcon—Mr. W. Elliott.

Melbourne—Meers. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Fordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Fordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Fordon and Gotch
Geelong—Meers. Fordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. P. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Joseph Piaher, Grenfell-street.

NEW ZRALAND.—Captain Bowden.

NEW ZRALAND.—Captain Bowden.

Mr. P. Algar, II, Clemenf's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30. Cornhill.

THE SYDNEY MAIL

FERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.

The extraordinary success of this Weskly Family Newspaper has encouraged the Proprietors to make it still more worthy of public suppert. From and after the 3rd instant, the Sydder will contain twelve pages instead of eight, as heretofore. This great addition to the size will necessitate a slight addition to the price, which for the future will be FOURTENCE, instead of Threspence, percept. But while the space for reading matter will be increased by ene-half, the price will only be increased by ene-half, the price will only be increased by ene-half.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter cierk not later than 8 eviclock on FRIDAY EVENING.

*** STORKKEPPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an emple margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order in anyance. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday meening's mail.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—

E. Ford, new agent, Hunter-street.

W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.

T. Palmer (late T. Lusty), Brickfield-hill.

F. Larter, Constitution House, Upper South Head Read. Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sta., Woolloomoolee. Jos. Hunt, Steam Ferry, Balmain.

E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.

Charles Kebby, stationer, Newtown.

REAT EXHIBITION, on SATURDAY sext.

next, the 3rd January, 1863, will be devoted to a show day.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the stock prior to
the commencement of the GREAT SALE on MONDAY RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street. N.B. No goods will be sold.

BETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—Expiration of Lease.—86, King-street. Important general notice. RICHARD GHIFFITHS begs to inform the numerous patrons of the above establishment, as also the inhabitants of Sydney and adjacent survivous, that, in consequence of bis retiring from business, it is imperative, in order to close his sifiairs, that the whole of his varied and extensive stock his official, that the whole of his varied and extensive stock his official command an immediate closerance. The stock is now replete in every department, with the most fashionable and choice goods for the present season, amounting in value to upwards of

stock is now replace in every department, with the most fashionable and choice goods for the present season, amounting in value to upwards of \$30,000 POUNDS, comprising silks, shawls, mantice, fancy dresses, and dress materials, printed muslins, sewed muslin goods, ribbons, and fancy goods, hotely, gloves, haberdashery, shirts, and ties, linens, fiannels, blankets, sheetings, quilts, counterpents, prints, calices, towellings, ladies and children's underclothing, baby linen, flowers, feathers, parsohutes, strew and crincline hats and bomets, millinery, and trimmed straw goods, steel and other skirits, &c., &c. HICHARD GRIFFITHS feels assured, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon the house for the last ten years by the inhabitants of 85 day, that it is quite unnecessary to extol further the first-class character of the goods, or the respectability of the House.

The estensible purpose of the sala having been already severed to, it would be invidious to quote prices for any particular articles, or attempt the use of those hackneyed items so frequently employed in selling off merely for the purpose of misleading a creditious public.

The establishment will be closed THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant, to prepare the stock, and will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 5th January, 1863.

MPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—Third Haif-

MPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—Third Halfyearly Clearing Sale.—O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO.
deem that they have but to make the above announcement
to satisfy the public that this, their third half-yearly ale,
will be of the same genutae character as the two which preceded it. Indeed, further, they would state from the immense increase and warsty in their stock, together with the
advantages which the depression in this market has
afforded them of buying chasp parcela, they will submit
a scale of prices which will at once surprise and gratify.

From the great success which attended their previous
efforts, O'D. B. and Co. will leave nothing undone to still
further increase the confidence of their patrons and the
public.

public.
Their establishment will be closed from PRIDAY EVENING, January 2nd, till half-past 10 on MONDAY, January 6th, for the purpose of preparing catalogues, and arranging the different departments.

A list of prices will appear in Saturday's issue of the STEPREY MONITOR HEALD, and EMPIRE.

C'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., 367, George-street.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY, corner of Barrack-street.-Christmas List.-Closing prices of

ge Goods—
Fingle tweeds, 2s 10d to 3s 6d
Angola ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 6d
Ditto ditte (best), 5s 6d
Elastic riding does, 6s to 6s 6d
Melton cloths, 6s 3d
Louble-width tweeds, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 4s.

Any length cat.

SAMUEL SYMONDS.

YORK - STREET WOOLLEN DRAPMEY
Corner of Barrack-street.
To Families from the Country.
Tweeds for boys' saits, 2s. 10s. upwards
Bedford cords for riding troussers, 4s. 6d.
Colonial tweeds 3s. 6d. upwards.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.

BW SOUTH WALES WINES — On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guarunteed to keep in draught or is bottle—in any part of the world.

Eurgundy.
The justly celebrated Tokay is sarrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., I, Wynyard-street.

O N S A L N by the Undersigned,-Heyward Tyler's soda water machines, with bottling Heyward Tyler's code water machines, with bot rack, spare leathers, dro.

Soda water and ginger beer bottles, white and brown Soda water and ginger beer corks, bottling wire Plus wine corks, whiting in small casks Sulphuric acid in carboys and large Essence of lemon, direct from Meestina Blesched and unbiseched Jamaica and Cookin gingers Gingerine, capacione, and small chilise Essence of spruce, winter green, and orange Oil sassafras, poppermish, seroll, and cassis Essence pineapple, ripatone pippis, pear, and raspberry Essence grape, cherry, and black currant Green oil of cognac, vanilla, throil Pure raspherry julce, orange and lemon peel Acetic acid, orris root, dro.

ELLIOTT. BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-stree

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Small galvanized fron boat anohors, from 19 lbs.
A merican ash oars, 10 to 18 feet
Galvanized wire rope, all sizes
Caulking maileta
Nantical almanaes
Cetton waste.

LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

X GRANITE CITY.—I-ib. SALMON, Table Salt in glass, pint Pickles. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

ATEN HAY, Hobert Town, on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

A DELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's, and other branda, on SALE by L. and S. SAMUEL, Syring-street.

G UINNESS' XXX Dublin PORTER, just receive in excellent condition. H. MACHEN, 183, Pist-The excellent condition. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-st.

CAUTION.—Meases. J. G. MARZETTI and SONS,
of London, beg to acquaint their friends and customers that, in consequence of numerous frauds, they have
registered an entirely new label, bearing in the cipher the
name and trade mark stamped on the capsule, and without
which the brand is not genuins.
The undersigned have to hand, ex Blackwall, for SALE,
Marzetti's Ale, Forter, and Cider, in pints and quarts.
ALLAN, STREET, and NOBTON, Wynyard-square.

A DELAIDE BRAN and FLOUR, for SALE.

A DELAIDE BRAN and FLOUR, for SALE.

ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

EX DUNCAN DUNBAR, the following Wines in

Lyottle, all of superior quality:—Port, Sherry, Claret,

Santerno, Moselle, and Burgundy, still and sparkling.

ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

SODA WATER BOTTLES.—Now landing and to SALE by GRORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd'

M ANGLES for domestic use, from 70s. SAMURI HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets. FINE SALT, fresh Currents, Base's triangle Ale Oswego Corn Flower. B. CHAPMAN and CO.

CAST IRON O. G. GUTTERING, 4d. per foot EDRN'S Plate Glass Warehouse, George-street. 400,000 FERT Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oragon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFR, Circular Quay.

500,000 shingles, palings, battans, do. W. H. ROLFR, Circular Quay.

BALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY. DURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazsar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, January 2nd, at 11 o'clock, Heavy harness horses
Light ditto ditto
faddle and side-middle ditto; also,
Drays, spring-carie, harness, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers, Messes. A. Solmits and Co., to sell by suction, at their Berser, on THUBSDAY, Sth January

18 Hease Cases merino rams (3-tooth), remaining from the previous sale. Can be seen at the bazaar previous to the sale. They comprise a fair average of the whole, and fully bear out the many encountums passed upon them by good judges, as combining unusual closeness with exceedingly fine quality and length of staple.

DURT and CO. are instructed by the importers, Mesers. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Bassar, THURSDAY, the Sth January.

Sh January,

(The remaining) 17 imported rams bred from the Imperial Prench flocks at Rambouillet.

These rams combine unusually large carcass with great length and weight of staple of superior quality, and are admitted to be the best possible cross that can be imported to improve the weight and size so much desired in many colonial flocks.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bassar, Pitt-, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

rees, Lina

2 cases ladies and genuess
clothing
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, earrings, pins, &c.
Wellington and other boots
Workboxes, writing deaks, and sundries.
Forms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 2nd January. Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and JRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce ular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely, 370 bales wool 370 sheepskins 26 casks tallow 1564 hides Kip and sole leather, &c. Terms, cash.

WRDNESDAY, 7th January, 1863. Te Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.

B. THRELKELD and CO. have been in-structed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 Invoices of grocusies, olimen's stores, &c. Full particulars will appear.

FRIDAY, 2nd January, 1863. To Furniture Dealers, Parties Purnishing and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by a suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at A quantity of valvable household fur
the rooms for convenience of sale,

norising Cedar bodstands, four-post, and French Ditto meat safes, washstands Ditty couches, sofas Ditto duning tables Ditto came seat chairs, easy ditto

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd January.

To the Timber Trade To Potato Dealers, and other To Coopers, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of the Britons' Queen, from Hobert Town,

prining—
129 hardwood boards, 15 x 7 x 1
94 ditto ditto, 12 x 7 x 1
94 ditto ditto, 12 x 7 x 1
95 ditto ditto, 12 x 7 x 1
1018 Ts, SCAN TLING, QUARTERING,
1213 battens, extra long, 10 to 18 feet.
PALINGS, SHINGLES, SIAVES.
5045 market palings, 5 feet
2090 super box ditto, 6 feet
2000 ditto ditto, 5 feet
1202 wattle staves, 2 feet 8 inches
1429 ditto tallow staves, 4 feet
758 ditto ditto, 4 feet 4 inches 429 ditto tallow staves, 4 feet 758 ditto ditto, 4 feet 4 inohes 164 ditto ditto, 5 feet 2 tons prime potatoes. Terms at sale.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.

MONDAY, 5th Japuary.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of Rimmel's perfumery, &c., comprising
Ean de cologne, lavender water
Tollet vinegar, various sizes
Sydenbam can de cologne
Ean de lavande
Bear's greene. Chrossaian cream

Turkey Sponge. MONDAY, 6th January, 1863.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Storekeepers, and others E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by

One case fine Turkey sponge. Terms at sale.

B. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, cases assorted hair oil, various sizes, and highly per-funed. Terms at sale,

Perfumery Fancy Goods,

To Perfumers, Fancy Goods Dealers, Toymen, and the Trade. MONDAY, 5th January,

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MON-DAY, at 11 c'clock, An invoice of perfumery, fancy soap, &c. An invoice of fancy goods, suitable for new year's gifts. Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, January 3rd, at 11 o'clock. As the Old Bank of Australasia.
Useful Household Furniture
Chiffeniere, Loo Table
English-made Sideboard
Wardrobe, Chasta Drawers
Drawing-room Sulte
Pier Glass. Large Carpet
Electroplate, Glassware
Double Gun, Cole's Revolver
Books, and Sundries.

M R. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by SATURDAY, January 3rd, at 11 clock.

A quantity of useful household furniture and sundries.

Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, January 5th, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable and Rare Works.

M. R. WALTER BRADLEY has been fa-towared with instructions from the Rev. F. Armilage, M.A. (King's Sebool, Parramatta), to sell by auction, at his Rooma, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, January 5th, at 11 o'clock, prior to his departure for

Burppe,
The whole of his well selected library of highly valuable
works (about 3000 volumes).
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues issued,
as speedily as possible.

Sixth Semi-Monthly Anction Sale, By order of Mesers. Hyam and Co.

of the year.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Bayers, Shippers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are in-| The structer of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of MONDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock, 200 packages Bostock's boots and shoes, just landed, 200 packages Bostock's boots and shoes, just landed, embracing a varied assortment of superior goods, well shapted for the season.

Terms at sale. structed by Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell-by

Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Groceries, &c. Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 6th January.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others,

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Wareshouse, Pitt and O'Co. auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Co treets, on TUESDAY, 6th January, at 11 s'clock, Large parcels of teas, sugars, &c., also Invoices of olimen's stores, groceries, &c. Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Very Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sale,
The Entire Stock of Mesers. E. and D. M'Encros. For Sale on the Premises, George-street, on WEDNES-DAY, 7th January, 1863.

To Close the Partnership Account.
quence of the lamented death of the late Mr.
D. M. Encroe.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. M'Encroe's stores, George-street, near Bathurst-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of their extensive stock of tobacco, sugars, teas, rice, climen's stores, groceries, &c.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

As soon as the Goods are Landed.

To Merchants To Shippers and others. CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Anction Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
Invoices of general merchandise, new landing, or Star of
Feace, and Daphne.

Particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY, January 2nd. ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by suction, at their Rooms, on the above day, 10 cases out gobiet planes.

Terms at cale, To Storekeepers, &c.
Splendid Shipment of really choice Cut Glam.
Ditto ditto pressed ditto
87 Crates Earthenware.

FRIDAY, Jenuary 2nd.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by

OSSITMS and IMPARTOR of selection, at their Rooms, on the above day, at lock precisely, ty-siz cases glassware, comprising Rich cut wines, E.B. flutes
Ditto liqueur ditto, E.B. dittos
Ditto tumblers, assorted qualities
One-fifth quart mirror also
Prints carries and use, assorted patterns Ditto ditto ditto, pillar Ditto est quart and pint jugs Ditto ditto ditto pile ditto Ditto ditto pile ditto Ditto ditto jellies and custards, B.B. Cruets, assorted patterns Castors and mustards, ditto Confectioners' glasses, assorted Rich cut plates and dishes Canalle ornsments Canary and pomona butter and stands Sugars and oreams Centre dishes, pickle glasses Soda glasses

Covered jugs, metal tops Toflet services, double and single Dinner ditto, new patterns Sugar bozes, butters, &c., &c. Terms at sale. Extensive, Important, and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of Galvanized Corrugated Iron. **•* 24, 26, and 25 gauge—6, 7, 8 feet lengths.

To Builders To Contractors To Shippers

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Mesers. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 2, 1863, to commence at half-past 10 c clock pre-

January 2, 1900, to commence as many sizely,

164 cases galvanized corrugated fron, viz.—
(A portion damaged by see water),

51 cases galvanized corrugated fron, 72 x 30, 25 gauge
44 ditto ditto, 94 x 30, 26 ditto
14 ditto ditto, 72 x 30, 25 ditto
15 ditto ditto, 72 x 30, 28 ditto
13 ditto ditto, 72 x 30, 25 ditto
1 ditto ditto, 72 x 30, 25 ditto
1 ditto ditto, 74 x 30, 24 ditto
1 ditto ditto, 94 x 30, 24 ditto
1 ditto ditto, 95 x 30, 24 ditto
1 ditto ditto, 96 x 30, 26 ditto
Terms at sale.

Galvanised Iron Tiles

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 2nd, 1963, at half-past 16 o'clock precisely, 30 cases galvanized fron tiles, 3 x 2, 26 gauge. Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, January 2nd, 1863. Ash Planks.
To Coachbuilders, Wheelwrights, Timber Merc Contractors, and others.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 2nd, 1865, at half-past 10 c'clock precisely, 71 ash planks, 2 inch 147 ditto, 14 ditto 42 ditto, 14 ditto 52 ash boards, 1 inch.

MONDAY, 5th January, 1863. Great Clearance Sale, of Kerosene Lamps and Oil American Chairs Glass Ware, Ornaments Earthenware, Vanes Grocerica, Oilman's Stores China, Ironmongery, &c., &c.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 5th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Great clearing out sale of the above goods.

Further particulars will be published.

Terms at sale.

Gosnell's Perfumery Ditto Brushware Ditto Combware, &c., &c., &c.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 Clock precisely, Invoices of Goznell's perfumery Ditto brushware. Ditto combware. &c., &c., &c. Dittailed particulars will be published. Terms at sale.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE
of the RESIDUE of those valuable sites in
NEWTOWN,
Fronting the NEWTOWN ROAD and WILSONSTREET, opposite WEBSTER'S INN and
STORES, Mr. HUGHES 'FROVENDER STORE,
and also adjoining the NEW WESLEYAN
CHURCH, being portions of the well-known estate of
R. M. ROBEY, Esq.

POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY SALE. TERMS, LIBERAL.

R ICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions from R. M. ROBEY, Esc., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 10 o'clock. The following choice building sites in the most valuable positions in

nositions in NEWTOWN.

LOTS 2 to 6—Each having from 30 to 40 feet frontage to the Newtown Road and Wilson-street, with depths of frem 84 to 115 feet.

"" These lots form the paddock now occupied by Mr. inghes.

** These lots form the passocial new coopies.

LOTE 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23, each having a frontage of about 31 feet to the Newtown Road, with depths of from 62 to 76 feet, extending to a lane at the rear 12 feet wide.

** These lots adjoin the Wesleyan Church. They are fenced, and now occupied by Mr. Davis, butcher, and Mr. Millirate. Milligate.

LOTS 18 and 20, each having 30 feet frontage to Wilsonstreet, adjoining Mr. Dunlep's property.

The above are in the very
HEART OF NEWTOWN,

HEART OF NEWTOWN,
and about the
ONLY UNOCCUPIED SITES
in the neighbourhood. They principally front the main
road in the very centres of the principally front the main
road in the very centres of the principally front the main
road in the very centres of the principally front the main
road in the very centres of the principally front the main
road in the suburb, and are therefore extremely valuable as sites
for either dwellings or for mercantile purposes.
Newtown is the most populous, and certainly the
MOST IMPORTANT SUBURB
of the city, indeed it may be designated
the city, indeed it may be designated
For private residences it is infinitely
SUPREIOR IN ADVANTAGES
to other numerous suburbs of the city, as it has constant
access to the main thoroughfares of the capital by a fine
irvel road, or by railway, every
TEN MINUTES IN THE DAY,
besides being acknowledged to be even amperior in respect
to salubrity to those localities not so favourably situated in
PROXIMITY OR APPROACH. PROXIMITY OR APPROACH.

PROXIMITY OR APPROACH.

The terminus to the proposed
BOTANY RAILWAY
has been fixed at the Brakinsville Bridge, within a few
yards of these allotments, which materially enhances their
value as business sites.

THE NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY
is now an accomplished fact, and the great improvements
which will at once be commenced will attract an increased
population, and also considerably enhance the value of all
properties in the locality.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD TO
THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Flan on view at the Rooms.

MANEROO DISTRICT. By order of the Executors of the late Charles York, Esq., of Emu Plains.

POR POSITIVE SALE

ind, and ADAMINDARY, in the same district, with sundry substantial improvements, and a herd of 1200 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less—a good mixed herd.

Half cash, half credit, by bills, at 12 mon Preliminary Notice.

R ICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions from the executors of the late Charles York, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TURSDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above imperiant and valuable pastoral properties
full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

TOWN OF BERRIMA. CHOICE FEERHOLD PROPERTIES,
TOWN OF BERRIMA,

MONDAY, 6th JANUARY.

Comprising
THE VICTORIA INN,
complete by Mr. Lawis Lawi,
THE OLD GOVERNMENT BARRACKS AND
STABLES, and
A CHOICE UNOCCUPIED ALLOTMENT. POSITIVELY PEREMPTORY SALE.

DICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from MAURICE SOLO-MON, Esq., to sell by public suction, at the Rooms, Pitteret, Bydney, on MONDAY, 6th JANUARY, at 11 o'clock,

The following choice properties in the TOWN OF BERRIMA.

LOT 1.—That well-known principal Hosteirie in Berrima,
THE VICTORIA INN,
built of brick on stone foundations, containing bar,
14 rowns, cellars, kitchens, bakehouse, oven, storeroom, &c.; also datached cottage, together with
stabiling for 24 horses, coachhouse, and extensive
outbuildings, &c.
The inn fronts the market-plack, and occupies half
an acre of land, being lot 4 of section 2, as per Government
plan. The position of this extensive property is the best in
Berrima, commanding the best trade in the town, being
the stopping place for the mail. It is at present leased to
Mr, Lewis Levi, but arrangements could be made to give
immediate possession, if required.

LOT 2—Consists of an allotment of land, No. 10, of section 1, town of Berrima, containing about half-ansers, on which are the
OLD GOVERNMENT BARRACKS AND

STABLES,
consisting of the following premises built of stone:

A building containing 6 rooms and 3 attic rooms above,
a stable, with 6 stalls, a cosch-house, &c.

LOT 3—An allotment of land, No. 2 of section 6, town of
Berrima, containing 2 roots.

Berrims, containing 2 roods.

Those acquainted with the above properties will admit that they occupy the best and most important positions in the town of Berrims. They have a large prospective value, as there cannot be a doubt that on the extension of the Southern line of Railway (now contracted for) to this locality, Berrims will become a most important town.

The Fitzroy Iron Mines, and the inexhaustible coal and other mines in the neighbourhood, will than be developed, and attract the commercial enterprise of the colony, adding considerably to the present pepulation, and enhancing the value of town properties to a large extest.

The instructions of the proprietor are positively to sell on the above day.

Plan on view at the rooms.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE. SECOND GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
CENTRAL DIVISION
Comprising as follows:—
120 acres, more of less, part of Single's 240 acres
356 acres, more or less, part of Lord's 1000 acres
1560 acres, part of J. Jamison
200 acres, part of Bradley's 400 acres
330 acres, part to J. Jamison
600 acres, originally Bertha, Oscar, Malvina, and Edgar
Lutrell, on Mulgos Creek

-unexceptionable. For particulars apply to Mesers Holden and M'Carthy.

M ORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to hold the SECOND GREAT SALE

of the Regentrille Estate by public auction, at BEATT-SON'S HOTEL, PENRITH, at 12 o'clock, on MON-DAY, 6th January, 1863.

32 FLANS in preparation. Full particulars will be published in a few days, when the following Farms, according to reconst survey and endivision, will be offered for POSITIVE AND UNRESEEVED SALE.

SECTION 1. AS PER FLAN.—34 FARMS, from 17 ACRES to 37½ ACRES EACH.

* 7 of these farms front the Bringelly Road; upon one of them there is a cottage and an enclosed paddock. The remaining 17 farms have frontages to reserved roads one chain wide.

SECTION 2. AS PER PLAN.—23 FARMS, varying from 19½ ACRES to 36½ ACRES EACH.

* Five of these farms front the Bringelly Road, and upon one of these there is a hat and some other improvements. The remaining 18 front reserved roads one chain wide. There is a considerable quantity of fencing upon this section, and also

wide. There is a considerable quantity of fencing upon this section, and also THE HOMESTEAD, KNOWN AS MACKENZIE'S FARM.

SECTION 3, AS PER PIAN.

(26 FARMS, VARYING FROM 111 to 60 ACRES EACH.)

. 13 of 'these farms front the BRINGELLY ROAD, and are well worthy the attention of small farmers, as from their extent they are within the reach of small capitalists. 10 more of them are contiguous to the Regentivile homestead, and are fine DAIRY AND GRAZING FARMS. The remainder ADJOIN FERMHILL, the property of E. COX, Eq., and are very fine land.

SECTION 4, AS PER PLAN.
(12 FARMS, varying from 31 TO 125 ACRES EACH.)

"e" 8 of these farms form the grant of 330 acres originally made to J. Jamison.

THEY ADJOIN FERNHILL,

and comprise
SOME OF THE FINEST LAND IN THE DISTRICT.
The remaining four farms of 125 acres each, are well The remaining four farms of 120 man.
The remaining four farms of 120 man.
The LUTTRELL FARMS.
They front the MULGOA CREEK, are all more or less improved, and are
VERY SUPERIOR DAIRY AND GRAZING
FARMS.

The rapidity with which the first division of this cases has been disposed of is a tolerable guarantee that the lands now advertised will not be held for fictitious prices, but will be sold without reserve.

The great want of the practical farmer is a convenient shed farm, which, it is hoped, the present subdivision will supply. It is rarely, indeed, that an opportunity of selecting from so large an extent of FIRST-CLASS TILLAGE LAND occurs, more particularly within so easy a distance of the metropolis.

of the metropolis.

The Penrith Terminus is within about half-a-mile of the Frognore property, so that these farms are within a COUPLE OF HOURS DISTANCE OF THE SYDNEY MARKETS, an advantage which cannot be too highly MARKETS, an advantage which cannot be not assuring rated.
This sale also offers an excellent chance for assuring CONVENIENT GRAZING FARMS or PADDOCKS for the reception of stock pending sale. Bestohers and others interested in our cattle trade would do well to inspect this estate, as, by purchasing one or more of the farms, they can secure to themselves whatever extent they require.

Persons in search of vineyard and orehard lands will find then here with all the advantages of climate necessary for their successful culture.

find then here with all the advantages or climate moons sary for their successful culture.

The LITHOGRAPHS of the property are now ready, and may be had at the BOOMS, Pitt-street, Sydney; or from Mr. JACKSON, surveyor, Penrith. By means of these intending purchasers will have no difficulty in select-

these intending purchasers will have no difficulty in selecting their lots.

LARGE PLANS are also on view at THE ROOMS, PITT-STREET, as well as at BEATSON'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PENRITH. TOWN OF RMU. 5 ALLOTMENTS LAND.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

M ORT and CO. have received instruc ORI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public anction, at Beatson's Hotel, Penrith, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAT, 5th January.

All those 5 valuable allotments of land, being Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18 of the subdivision of the town of Emu, each containing 2 roods, more or less, with frontage to Forbes-etrest, and adjoining the properties of Messer. Haylock and Clarks.

These allotments are in a capital position, and being in the market for born fide sale, are well worth attention.

PLAN2on view at the Booms. On FRIDAY, 2nd January.

Household Furniture Paperhanging, &c., &c.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have re-ceived instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, THIS DAY, lad January,

changing, &c.

Removed for convenience of sale.

Without reserve. Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 2nd, at 11 o'clook. M ESSRS. CHAS, MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Booms, Pitt-treet, on the above day, Beveral seasonable consignments of drapery, Manchester eral seasonable consignments of goods, sleps, &c., &c. Terms liberal.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slope, &c., &c., Just landed ex Duncan Dunbur, and Star of Peace.

naged Flannels, on account of whom it may concarn, on Dunoan Dunbar, Green, master, from London. FRIDAY, 2nd, at 11 o'clock sharp.

M ESSRS, CHAS. MOORE and CO. have ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, st Rooms, Pitt-street. THIS DAY, Ind., Slightly damaged, NY, 128—20.7-8 imitation Welsha, 40. 15 ditto ditto, 54. 6 ditto ditto, 58. 129—1 bale, the same.

Terms. cash.

Opera Cioaks Ribbon Velvets Muslin Sets.

FRIDAY, 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at r Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd, case, containing Opera cloaks
Ribbon velvets

Terms at sale

J. Davies and Son Bostock and Co. Heman and Co. W. H. and C. Clarks.

Just landed ex Granite City, and Agra.

TUESDAY, January 6, at 11 o'clock. M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at some, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 6th.
10 packages fresh seasonable goods just landed.
Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

The Clipper Barque FURY, Register Tonnage, 378 tona, carries 500 tons deed weight, now lying at Masnamara's Wharf.

Al, built at Bathurst, New Brunswick, and classed for 7 years. For Pesitive Sale. ma, 309, George-street, TRURSDAY, the 8th January, 1863. Time, 12 o'clock prompt.

To Merchants
To Shipowners
To Ceptains
To the Mercantile Marine generally.

To the Mercantile Marine generally.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooma, 909, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th January. at 12 o'cleck prompt.

The fine A1 clipper barque FURY, 578 tons register, but carries 690 tons dead weight, and all her sella, gear, boats, &c., all complete, built of hack mastic and birch, well found in every respect, and could proceed to see at two or three days' notice.

The FURY was newly coppered in December, 1880, and is copper-fastened up to 11 feet 6 inches water mark. Draught of water, 15 feet. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect her as she now lies at Macnanan's Wharf—just arrived from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, which she has discharged in splendid condition. Inventories and other particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

The suctioneers would beg to direct the especial atten-tion of shipowners, morehants, captains, and others, to the present opportunity of procuring such a first-class vessel as the FURY, and, from her great carrying capacity, and superfor passenger accommodation, she is admirably adapted for the Adelside rade, the Eastern trade, New Zealand, or to any other line in which her future owner may wish to employ her.

To Builders, Centractors, and Land Proprietors building or about to build in the city or suburbs.

W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from Mesers, Iredale and Co. (who have
contracted for the immediate erection on the land of very
extensive business premises, in a modern and elegant style)
to selb by auction en the premises, 421 and 423, George-street,
near Market-street, tenanted by Mesers. Hopkins and
Bowden, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, at
11 o'clock,
1st. The whole of the two shop fronts, vis., four plata
glass windows, with their trames and shutters, the
shop and private doors and frames, the stone plers,
and all the stone work up to and including string
course.

and all the stune wind away on the first floor, with their frames, codar panelling, folding shutters, limings, &c., and stone architraves, heats, and ellis-together with all the rubbed ashlar up to the second

3rd. The whole of the windows on the second floor, with frames, linings, stone srchitraves, heads, and sills, with all the rubbed sahlar, up to and including the cornice.

4th. The whole of the windows and doors in back front, with frames, linings, stone srches, heads, and sille.

5th. The whole of the battens and slates of the roof.

Also, the whole of the internal doors, with their linings and architesves, marble and stone mantelpieces,

and architraves, marble and stone mantelpieces, register stoves, staircoses, codar shirtings, cupboards, patent water closets and codar partitions, which enclose than; fron frames and doors of safes, with patent locks, gas fittings, &c.

In let to suit puschasers.

The whole of the above will be found of the very bost quality and workmanker, and were erected by Mr. Hums regardiese of expense. In the store will be taken down by the vendor free of expense to the purchaser.

(B) Day of Sale, MONDAY, 5th January, at 10 clock and the standard of the standard of the purchaser.

DITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from B. R. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's at 12 o'clock. DITT and SULLIVAN have received in

atructions from Mr. G. Woods to sell by suction, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, at Mr. Joh Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Mol stations, Lower Macquarie River.

Butchers. Butchers, Butchers. MR. W. FULLAGAR has received in-IV. structions from Mr. John Finnagan to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 5th January, at 12 o'clock, 142 head of prime fat cattle.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Splendid Pastoral Property, Queensland.

Belendid Pastoral Property, Queenaland.

M. R. LLOYD BRADSHAW has received instructions from the mortgages to sell by public auction, at the New Bagland Hotel, Armidale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, The following first-class property, in Queenaland, known as GREEN MOUNT, situated on the M'Kay River, and within eight miles of the newly proclaimed port.

This station consists of the following blocks of country, each block containing an area of five miles square, namely, "Gienbarrie" "Locknagarr" "Strathiah," and "Falm Tree Vale."

Together with about 600 head of Cattle depasturing thereon.

The improvements on the head station consist of overseer's but, and store stached, may be shut, and a strongly-built stock-yard, capable of holding about 700 head of cattle.

The license can be handed over to the nursubsect towards.

built stock-yard, capable of holding about 700 hand of cattle.

The Scenne can be handed over to the purchaser immedi-diately on the transfer from the present issue.

Best paid up to the 27th October, 1863.

The unctionner begs to state respecting the above pre-perty, that it has been admitted by competent judges to be of a very superior description, consisting as it does of fine unclusting plains and open freet country, thickly grassed, and abundantly watered by the M'Kay River, and chains of laccount. Terms at cale.

Twis beautiful family of plants has several representatives in these mountains, though we have not that flower

"Shaped trampet-like, which from a leafy stalk Hangs clustring, byacisthine, crimson red Meiting to which—
as Baron Field describes the Figures grandyllora, so well known to the ramblers round the shapes of Port Jackson, where many a "descrt wild" is adormed by its exquisite beauty. But we have another plant of the same locality, Styphelia triedifora, commonly called Secretary. From the form of its stone; the truit, a glutinous drupe, is contained in a calyx, which nearly conceals it; the flavour is sweet and not unpleasant, and it is in much favour among children. But a much more beautiful plant is S. leta, which has a deep red flower, about an inch in length, and mimerous oval, pointed leaves surrounding the stems. It should find a place in the garden. Another plant which I should like to see under cultivation is Lisanative sopisin, a shrub two to four feet high, with pointed leaves, the margins contracted. The blossom is inconspicuous, but succeeded by a lively red fruit, about the size of a pea, of a pleasant subacid, not unlike the apple; it is not only pleasing to the eye, but might be useful as a culi-nary fruit, if in sufficient quantities. It is commonly distributed here. L. daphnoids has a small, white blossom, and L. subulata is distinguished by its thorns; it is a dreary looking shrub found on the Grose ranges; in the moist sides of which we find Epocric montane-flora, a delicate shrub not common. Allan Cummagnian gives it the habit at of King's Table Land. E. observation is the side of which we find Epocric montane-flora, a delicate shrub not common. The European shrub, and a proper should be subjected as the financial shrub—L. surfaces, and the financial shrub—L. surfaces, and the financial shrub—L. surfaces, which has minute, thorny leaves, and white orange it the habit with its application that is plant fully say feet high, but usually it is not misted by the common of the foreign of t

they appeared sterile, now flower buds are expanding—again the Brachyton is unusually loaded with bloom, which is being succeeded by clusters of polike expaules. The Jonesa and Haken suitypea are profusely flowering. The soft, berbaceous, meadow flowers have utterly disappeared on the contrary; the orchids, which usually rewarded a ramble, have either perished or tadel from above ground. Indugenous plants have certainly felt the drought more than cultivated ones, and the forests look sombre and thin. But each drop of the rain which has been stradily pauring down all day brings a premise of better times with it. Some little time since, wishing to procure some specimens of the beautiful native Dotachas, I rode to a pretty flat on the banks of the Gross river, where specimens at the beautiful native Polichus, I rode to a pretty flat on the banks of the Grose river, where it had formerly flourished. No rose-coloured blossoms peeped up from the stems trailing among the grass; no stems, even, appeared. We dismounted, and searched for about an hour, when some stanted remains were found sheltered in a little bush; and so it

PLBURO-PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—In your issue of the 32nd ultimo I perceive an extract from the Fustoral Times, which states that it is the intention of the stockholders in that locality to incoulate sound cattle for the above disease. There can be no question as to the wisdom and prudence of such a determination. The maxim that prevention is better than cure is one that

tion as to the wisdom and prudence of such a determination. The maxim that prevention is better than care is one that should be strictly adhered to; every possible means should be used to keep in abeyance, if not to practically extinguish, this directly decase; inoculation is the only remedy; it is snown to be effective so far as tried in the colony; and, in the hope of inducing parties to act with promptitude in this direction, I sendose some information on the subject not hitherto, I believe, known in the colony; and at the same time to venture to offer a suggestion of my own, that may be of use in connection therewith.

The practice of roping and throwing powerful the grown cattle would, it am persuaded, be highly injurious, inasmuch as, when accomplished, the beast would not be in a fit state to be operated upon, from the fevered state of the blood, occasioned by violont restatence and excitement; therefore I would suggest that a small lane should be erected in the corner of a yard, of three or four panels long and one panel wide, with a gate at each nod—one leading into a larger yard; this lane should be filled—in fact, crammed with cattle, as by this means they would hold each other together; the tails could then be drawn through the fence and lanced, the virus inserted, and the cattle afterwards turned into the larger yard. By the adoption of this, or some similar plan, I think it would be not aggestation to say that three operators with two assistant to each, could inequate fee times more cattle in a limited period than could be accomplished, with a greater number of hands, by the ordinary mode of roping, &c.; besides, there would be an immense saving of labour, independent of casualities. All the heavy work would be done the first year, after that incentation would come as much a matter of ourses as earmarking, at the usual time of branding.

The only drawback I see to the system of preventive

matter of course as excessing, at the usual time of branding.

The only drawback I see to the system of preventive treatment being generally carried out, is the great and, in many instances, inconvenient excesses it would estail on the squatters, while accomplishing a great national good! And, besides, I do not think it would be politic in the Government to leave a question of such magnitude and vital importance to the community at large, entirely to the discretion of a class of individuals so widely scattered throughout the interior. I mean no reflection on those gentlemen—far from it; for, no doubt, the great majority of hear are highminded, honourable men, who would consciously use every means in their power to check the disasse; but then there are those. I fear, who would only use a very common bush expletive, and say that they would not do it. Under all the difficulties by which the case is surrounded, I think the romedy comes clearly within the province of the Government, for in heir hands, and theirs alone, rests the power, under Divine guidance, of preventing checretion of a class of individuals so widely scattered throughout the interior. I mean no reflection on those sentlemen.—far from it; for, no doubt, the great majority of them are highminded, honourable men, who would conscientiously use every means in their power to check the disease; but then there are those, I fear, who would only use a very common bush expletive, and say that they would not to the theorem of the Government for in their hands, and theirs alone, rest the power, under Divine guidance, of preventing a great impending evil. Botter pay the cost of inoculation than the price of the besst. The public, I as ware, would not guidge the sepanse, and I think I can show that it would be to their advantage to press the matter on the notice of the Government; £190,000 would be but as a drop in the bucket compared to the consequences of a general outbreak of the disease—a misfortione by no means incomposible or improbable. The present population of the colony is, I believe, somewhere shout 350,000; of this number I will assume, for the sake of argument, that 330 000 consume, on an average, 6 Be. of meet per week, that I arrive at weakly communition of 1,800,000 lbs., which, any at 3d. per lb., will give the sum of £24,500. Now, supposing this tearrible calently should avertake us, would not the natural consequence be an immense locroses in the profes of this cornel, most precessary, article of food alone?

Weals not a simple deubling of the price I have given impose at ones a direct lax on the consumer of £00,000 are impose at ones a direct lax on the consumer of £20,000 in the course of four short weals? But these calculations are imposesurably below what the actual consequences would result for.

Touching the information above alluded to, I beg to state that, from an old home paper which has just fallen into my hands. I extract the following article on plearoneumonia, originally taken from the Mark Love Express.

Since writing the above I have seed the "Export of the Select Committee of the Lagislative Assembly on the Slaughter of Cattle under Cattle Disease Prevention Act;" I was not aware until having done on the temporal which states that Mersy. M Lawris and Bowler's cattle were destroyed with a view of cradicating the disease at once," I beg to observe that I look upon such a proceeding as a great mistake; and to prove that if was on! will put a simple case Supposing a rapport to have reached the Government that please, and to prove that if was on! will put a simple case Supposing a rapport to have reached the Government that please and the case of the abovenment genticular of the whole herd; and during the proceeding as a great mistake; and to prove that fir was of the abovenment genticular of the whole herd; and during the process of demalition it is discovered that there are 3000 bound textle amongst them; now, would anything justify these soil of the desirection of the whole herd; and during the process of amonder the provided that the sample went to the process of the sample went to the provided the means of prevents extractly within reach? To put the case in another point of view Suppose the whole sample castle allogether, was actually within reach? To put the case in another point of view Suppose the whole the means of prevents experienced to the sample of the land, if the remark of the provided that is calculated at a cast of each of the sample of the sample of the sample of the sample of the sample

happy sheep.

Your obedient servant,

The following is the extract from the Mark Laure Express on Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle, referred to by our correspondent—

"A discovery of great apparent importance," writes lord Howard de Walden, from litmacela, "thus been made by a belian physician, in regard to a system of preventive treatment to protect eattle from a dangerous epidemic." This disease is pleuro-pneumonia; and the preventive, inceulation. We gut to agree with his lordship as to the importance of the subject; and shall so beg to call the attention of our own public a little more directly to it.

Dr. Willems, the physician in question, comes before us with adhiract of the appears to have ledge of that animal rotation of player with an initiant knowledge of that animal rotation of player with an initiante knowledge of that animal rotation of player with an initiante knowledge of that animal rotation of player with a minimal knowledge of that animal rotation of parts of the epiportunity be has had of watching the progress of the trible malady he has essayed to compare, he historial the retrible malady he has essayed to compare, he historial the rotation of large calle, which were all at my disposal to serve for my experiments. These experiments have been made upon a large scale, my father has constantly in his stables from 80 to 110 head of large calle, which were all at my disposal to serve for my experiments. These experiments have been deposited in the history of the progress of the stable scale of the scale scale of the scale

It is kind on large knocet; then timbe two asserted planes with the lower extremity of the tail of the animal that I wish a preserve from the disease: a simple drop of the tiquid is sufficient to make the successful.

"I have made inoculations with the salava and other liquids, but I do not appreve of them: I shall speak of them further on I have made inoculations, with the salava and other liquids, but I do not appreve of them: I shall speak of them further on I have inoculated in other parts than the tip of the tail; in the detail of my observations, the inconvenience of these different modes of proceeding will be stated."

"After an inoculation, the inconvenience of these different modes of proceeding will be stated."

"After an inoculation with the virtuent liquid, which usually goes from twelve to thirty days, the phenomena of the inoculated is not a purely local one: the autopoies of the animals that died in comequence of the inoculation bave proved this to me; and then the themselves, and have at times lasted in some animals as long as two or three months.—The disease which is inoculated is not a purely local one: the autopoies of the animals that died in comequence of the inoculation have proved this to me; and then the themselves, and have at times lasted in some animals as local three the company of the same of the morbid themselves and the same of the morbid themselves and the same of the morbid themselves and the proved the time of the part when the place where the inoculation she been made in an ill-selected attention, death may ensist. In the substance, the same of the morbid themselves on the same of the same in the same in the same of the same in the same of the same in the sam

RAILWAY RETROGRESSION.

REAL ESTATE OF INTESTATES DISTRIBUTION

Fig.—This bill having been reserved for the consideration
of the Queen, are you disposed to publish an answer from
myself to the more substantial of the sequiries on its construction which you were good enough to let me make in
your journal of 19th December?

The essential part of first section is, "All land which by
the operation of the law relating to real property now in
force would upon the death of the owner intestate in respect
of such land pass to has hear at-last shall instead thereof
pass to and become vested in his personal representatives."
The words "to his heir-at-law" lead us to the great
question which was decided by the Supreme Court in
fadham v. Shiel; judgment printed in Heraid of 1th June,
1861. That decision was not unantinous, but by a majerity
consisting of Sir Alfred Susphen and Mr. Justice Milford.
The arguments of the former of these Judges and of Mr.
Justice Wise, who dissented, and the authorities quoted,
show pretty plainly how difficult the point, was,
Their Homors had to determine whether the sec and section
of the Inherisence Act—Jord and 4th William IV, cap, 106
—does not cause a person who takes by descent to inherit
directly from the last purchaser, and not from the person
last seised or entitled, in other words, for our present purpose, whether, when the last purchaser and the last owner
are distinct persons, the heir takes as heir to the purchaser
or as heir to the owner.
Thus I am enabled to solve the doubt which I expressed

or as here to the owner. The unjority of the Court held that the helf takes as heir to the owner.

Thus I am enabled to solve the doubt which I expressed in the following passage of my former letter, namely — "What will be the effect of the Act in case an orphan child should die intestate leaving ten thousand pounds worth of fee simple land deceeded to him from his fasher, who bought it, and five hundred pounds worth of like land inherited by him from his mother, who acquired it by will, and not leaving any near relatives except two uncles, one of them being his father's brother and the other his mother's brother:"

The Legislature would take five thousand pounds worth of property from the father's family and give it to the mother's; and would, on the other hand, for this little service, charge the mother's brother two hundred and fifty pounds in land and bestow same upon the father's in very partial componenation. The owner, being a child, could not

pounds in land and bestow same upon the father's in very partial compensation. The owner, being a child, could not make a will.

THE DROUGHT.

To the Editor of the Heraid

Sing.—When a endden calamity like a flood overwhelms with ruinous velocity a large portion of the population, its effects are at once obvious and striking, and the arrew wealthy and influential speedily set themselves into motion to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate settlers in the vicinity, by subacriptions, and appeals to the Government for supplies of seed to those who requires them. The prevailing drought is even more devastating and extensively ruincus in its effects than a flood, which must be accessarily more limited, in its ravages being confined to the low-lands bordering the rivers. A drought reaches the high-lands as well, and affects more than one crop. The poisto crop, judging from this district, must be a general feiture; and it is only isolated and a few favourable localities that afford any prospect of raising maine, the dry weather having extended over the planting season. When to this is added the fact that stock have been dying by hundreds, and are still perishing for want of food and water the losses in the aggregate must be encomous; and well have not observed that any movement is in progress for the railed of the power settlers, whose means must have become exhausted by the silent but cartain incondit of the stocilry drought. If the losses were sudden, by the of flood, I doubt not relief would have been afforded before now, and something done to enable the impovershed cultivators to get seed for the winter crop of potatoes. It is desirable that inquiries should be made into the state and prospects or the settlers throughout those districts that have atfiered most, and I feel satisfied that the result would show a large ament of poverty, and probably destitution in some instances. The colonists have subscribed largely to the Lancashire Fund, and have sent tather thatify has been divorted. The time has arrived when they may reasonably turn their attention to the wants of those around them. It would be long before the wealthy people of Englan

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Ladies' School, Singleton.
—The Misses MARTINS will he-open their School in Sydney, January. 115, Manquarie-street North.

ORNING CLASSES for young Ladies, conducted by the Misses MARTINS, 195, Macquarie-street North. A select and limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders.

be received as boarders.

THE MISSES HOOPER bog to intimate to their friends that they purpose, at the termination of the precent vocation, reciving a limited number of Young Ladies as Morning Pupils. 28, Upper Fort-street. LOST, from No. 13, Pitzroy-street, on New Year's morning, a white COCK ATOO.

OST, in Lower George-street, on Tuesday last, a light C. Brown Scotch TRERIER DOG; collar with name (C. Burton). The finder will be rewarded on bringing same to No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

mane to No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

OST or Strayed, yesterday morning, a Strawberry COW, from the paddock, near the Domain Gate. The finder will receive TEN SHILLINGS, on returning the same to 15. Stanley-street.

OST, on the night of the 31st December, between the Hay market and the Missender Road, Camperdown, two fancy GOLD CHAINS and a GOLD LOCKET in the shape of a heart. Apply to MOSS and CO., watch-makers, 633, George-street South. £3 on recovery of the property.

property.

Solution of the 30th December, a trown entire HORRE, three year old, branded over JT near shoulder. £1 will be given if strayed, on recovery, or £5 if stolen, on conviction. JAMES BEEHAG, Cook's River.

if stolen, on conviction. JAMES BEEHAG, Cook's River.

NEW PAPKE-THE NEWGASTLE TRLE. GRAPH-Rarly in the new year, 1863, will be issued the first number of a newspaper, to be emitted The Newastle Trlemarti, and hunter Rivers Deenstra Mercastile, Binney, and Shipping Garrier, to be reinted and published in the city of Newastle, colony of New South Wales.

In deference to an all but universal demand throughout the district, the proprietors of The Trlemarth have determined upon a published in the city of the mineral and other tensured upon a published in the city of the mineral and other tensures of this extensive and important district.

In guaranteed circulation of the Trlemarth at Minmi, Wallsend, Hexham, Kaymond Terracs, Tomago, Warsalsh, Borchole, Burwood, Newcastle, and other surrounding localities—centres of mining and commercial operations, and of considerable townships—ensures to advertisers in this journal advantages which no other in the district can offer, especially to wholesale houses in Sydney, soliciting the notice of storkeapers who supply these large-consumerated.

Advertisements charged for at the name rates, orders for which will be received by Int VIES and CO.

sunting populations, scattered throughout the localities enumerated.

Advertisements charged for at the usual rates, orders for which will be received by DAVIRS and CO., York and Barrack streets, agents for Sydney.

WILL be shortly Published, a GEOGRAPHY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, by W. WILKINS, Eq., Chief Inspector National School. J. J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite St Andrew's Cathedral.

THE SIRAM NAVIGATION BOARD and the LATE COLLISION.—Shortly will be published, by all the booksellers, an Examination of the Constitution, formposition, and Proceedings of the Board, especially as illustrated by the late inquiry and decision on the collision between the Hunter and Kembla steamers, by the Master of a Steamship.

of a Steamship.

ANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—Read Wood's
Poetic Sizetch of the Speeches at that Mamorable
Meeting. FORD, and all Rochsellers, &c. Price 64.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—J. S. POPE, 455,
George-street, has just opened some really handsome
Writing Desks, from 35s. to 17, admirably adapted for

Presents.

PARRAMATTA.—BOOKS.—3000 Vols, selling off at
Stationers Hall, cheaper than ever.

SABBATH SCHOOL REGISTRUS for 1863, with
Lotes for teachers. ADDISON, 411, George-street.

TO VOLUNTERES, Mounted Troopers, and others—
A splendid Jet Black HORSE. 16 hands high, sound, and with fine action, for RAFFLE. Tickets, 21s., rach. To be seen at Mr. FOX'S Booking Office, 47%, Grocer-street.

To be seen as Sarry Cobler, George street.

I CE, ICE,—Summer American Drinks, Sherry Cobler, Ac, at CHEVAL'S Cafe Français, George-street.

T E E T H, T E E T H. T E E T H.—

Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentiet, continues to supply with all modern improvements. Mastication and articulation guaranteed.

A UCTIONEERING, &c.-Mr. F. B. HUDLE-A STON, Auctioner, House and Estate Agent, 45, is orge-street, Rediern, undertakes seles of freshold and leasehold properties, household furniture, &c. Advances made on properties and goods for immediate sele, Rente collected as usual.

DRODUCE STORES.— Mesers. DURITAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive weel, sheepskins, allow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Ofroniar Quay.

Liberal advances made on weel, sheepskins, tailow, and iddee consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Ofreciar Quay. let October.

Afthe consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Olreolar Quay. Int Octabar.

(I.Aith and CO., sole Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-cotling
REVOLVING SAFETY SHUITERS,
IN STERL AND IRON,
See and Se do per foot.

Aistufacturers to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Works.
These shutters are in one sheet, without chains, rivets, or pins, are both fire and thief proof, require no machinery, and can be easily fixed by any workman. Clark shutters are fitted at the
E-yal Excharge, London
General Post Office
Tressury Cffice
War Office
War Office
Royal Military Staff College
Reclesiastical Court
Woolwich Deckyard
Lendon and County Bank
And upwards of 300 of the provinces.
The only shutters that received a prine at the International Exhibition.

Prospectures forwarded free. "Works, 15. Gate street.

London, W. C.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GREAT EXHIBITION
on SATURDAY next (not in King-street).—In
accordance with our usual custom, SATURDAY next, the
side of January, 1863, will be devoted to a show day, the
public are invited not only to inspect the stock, but purchase at the same time. The public are particularly reminded that the goods will not be flottfounly marked, but
the same tickets will remain on the same goods until sold,
and not removed from the stock prior to the commencement
of the Great Sale on MONDAY next. WALTER LONG,
Waterloo House, 235. Pitt-street.

Waterloo House, 235. Pitt-street.

N.B.—Alf goods sold at any time if possible. Selling is the word.

A MERKY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW A YEAR to my Patrons and Young Priends!—This being a joyous and holiday season, when relatives and friends are accuationed to an interchange of presents to mark their esteem and affection for each other, a time also to which the young, after some months of study, look forward to with so much pleasure to their New Year's Gift, has caused R. DAVIS to insert a short list, as below, of new goods, suitable for presents, and which are just indet et a Alpine, and Blackwall, which for sovelty and cheapness cannot be surpassed. They consist of—Wax, crying, model, rag, china, and wood dolls, dressed or undressed, and the largest stock to select from in Sydney; resewood, satiswood, mahogany, coronandel, walanut, and papier nache deaks, workboxes, dressing cases, litted with plated and silver fittings; music rolls, photographic and other alterna, folios, tea caddies, meditavel ornaments, calinets, care cases; carved, tvory, and aliver paper knives; pearl and shell ditto; cigar cases, alabaster, china, parian, and bohemian glass ornaments; vasos, lustres, purses, portenonnies, worked book markers, pin cushions, tollet ornaments, pearl scent cases, choice perfumes and pomades, driuking horns, spinit flacks, jewet cases, laides' leather large and ladies' companions, silver and other fitting; chess, drumph, length, and carb, wagens, drays, pole, hobby and shaped horses, kitcs, dulle, bauses, kitchens, nine pina, guns, swords, suites of furniture, beaus of tools, hox toys, &o., &c. Portunateaus at half-grieve, transk nine pina, guns, swords, suites of furniture, beaus of tools, hox toys, &o., &c. Portunatedus at half-grieve, transk nine pina, guns, swords, suites of turniture, beaus of tools, hox toys, &o., &c. Portunatedus at half-grieve, transk not soys, &o., &c. Portunatedus at half-grieve, transk nine pina, guns, swords, suites of turniture, beaus of tools, hox toys, &o., &c. Portunatedus at

and Co.'s.

OLLOWAY'S PILLS, Family Medicine.—These pills should be in every household. Their efforce in removing is digestion, stimulating the bowels, and parifying the blood, has general them imperiabable peakes. They relieve and regulate all disordered action. Soft by SARPY and BUSGRAVE, 93, King-arrest, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a CEDAR COUNTER, with drawers.
Mr. DAVIS, \$17, Pit-street, next Curriers' Arms.

A USTRALIAN LADIES COLLEGE.—The classes will RE-OPEN at Kellet Heuse, Upper William street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January. For further particulars see advertisement in the HERALD of Saturday. Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street.

tion, amongst which will be found the following, together with a variety of useful funcy articles, and at entremely moderate prices:—

Genuine meerschaum pipes, handsome cigar cases
Rosewood workboxes, from 2a. to 50s.
Rosewood and wahun-wood writing desks, from 7a. 6d.
Papier mache desks, work-bones, and glove-boxes
Papier mache desks, work-bones, and glove-boxes
Papier mache desks, tortoiseshell, and silver
Cigar eness, plain and embroidered
Dressing-cases, for travelling, in great variety
Ladica rosewood dressing-cases, eleganty furnished, and
all ver mounted
Ten caddies, in pearl, tortoiseshell, &c., &c.
Faper knives, in pearl, shell, ivory, &c.
Klegant tortoiseshell combe
Hair-brushes, with tortoiseshell and ivory backs
Gonnell's patent trichocaren hair-brushes
Gonnell's fuset perfumes, in piot and quart cut bottles, is merocco leather cases
Piesse and Luthin's assorted houquets for the handkerchief, in boxes of three bottles, for 7a. 6d.
Hampers of perfumes, for presentation, from 2a. 6d.
cach
Powder boxes and puffs, portempanades, pinoushions

ach
Powder boxes and puffs, portemonnaics, pincuehions
Paper-weights, vases, toilet bottles
Wax dolls, hansomely modelled, from 9d. each
Ditto, neatly dressed, from 1s. to 12s. 6d. each
Crying dolls, with wax faces, volunteer dolls, &c.
Toys in almost endless variety, and comprising, amongst
there.

Boxes of tools, believe and wool toys, boxes of bricks

Bone of tools, believe and wool toys, bones of bricks and houses to build hitchens, shops, hobby horses, barrows, carts, waggons, balls hitchens, shops, hobby horses, barrows, carts, waggons, balls one, hites, skittles, dolls' houses, guns, swords, &c. Ests, balls gives, leg-gaards, and cricketing goods of every hind Archery comprising bows, arrows, targets, guards, bells, quivers, &c., &c.

Walking sticks and cance, riding whipe
Ladies' haps, reticules, silver-fitted companions, &c., &c.
410, Grorge-street, two doors north of King-street.

410, Grorge-street, two doors north of King-street.

ARINA.— This preparation consists of the granules of
the true Indian Corn in combination with two other
farinacecus substances also of American production, and
will be found the purest, meat wholesome, and agreeable
food for invalide and children.

It may be used as suge, or arrowroot, or may be made
into cakes, puddings, or light bread.

It will be found perfectly free from all impurities, and its
sweet favour and cheapeness will render it of great benefit
as an article of diet and of general use in families.

It will be found particularly beneficial to females nursing
and to young children.

In packets, with printed directions for use, Price 1scach.

each.
Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., chemists, &c.
534. George-street, Sydney.
A liberal allowance to storekeepers.

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ARPPER TWELVETREES PATENT WASH-ING MACHINE will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Scap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work botter, with half the song and fuel. It will wash blankets, sheets, counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handherchief or a collar, and is the cheaped article sever invented. The Works, Bromley-br-Bow, London. Sole wholevale agents for New South Wales, Messra, E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street, Sydney.

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